

DAILY REPORT

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KANG KEQING MEETS, FETES U.S. WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW191531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, talked here this evening with a women's delegation from the United States led by Barbara M. White. After the meeting, Kang Keqing, also vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, gave a banquet for the American guests.

Huang Ganying, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation, was also present at the meeting and banquet.

The delegation, from the National Committee of U.S.-China Relations, arrived May 17. Their visit is to acquaint themselves with the role of Chinese women in political, economic and other fields.

The delegation will stay in China for three weeks.

FANG YI MEETS VISITING OVERSEAS CHINESE PROFESSOR

OW161603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Fang Yi met and had a cordial conversation with Professor Jien Shan-chen, an Overseas Chinese ichthyologist from the United States, at the Great Hall of the People here today.

Professor Chen, aged 83, came back in March this year to give lectures at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

BO YIBO MEETS U.S. TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW151236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Bo Yibo today told a delegation of American trade unionist he hoped there would be a further strengthening of contacts and friendship between Chinese and U.S. workers.

During the meeting, the vice premier explained the role of China's trade unions and the nature and task of workers' representative congresses.

Mr. Louis Goldblatt, who is leading the American delegation, said they firmly opposed the "two Chinas" policy and supported development of friendly relations in accordance with the spirit of the 1972 Shanghai communique of establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and China.

Bo Yibo said: "You have expressed the desire of the people of America. There are some people in your country who have attempted to create two Chinas. This is against the will of the peoples of China and the U.S."

Also present at the meeting was Kang Yonghe, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The delegation arrived here on Wednesday at the invitation of the federation.

DPRK MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING ANNIVERSARY DATE

DPRK Ambassador's Speech

SK191126 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1200 GMT 18 May 81

["Excerpt" of speech by DPRK Ambassador to PRC Chon Myong-su at 18 May Beijing press conference marking first anniversary of Kwangju uprising -- recorded]

[Text] Reporters of Chinese newspapers, news agencies and radio stations, comrades from the information field and secretaries and reporters from the foreign embassies of many countries: I express, first of all, my deep appreciation to you for your attendance and participation in this press conference.

We organized this press conference to mark the beginning of the international solidarity period from 17 to 27 May to support the just struggle of the South Korean reporters and people on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

The 17 May outrage by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who turned all of South Korea into a whirlpool of terrorist-ridden fascism and demolished democracy and civil rights, encountered a strong counterattack by the people.

On 18 May the students of Kwangju courageously rose in struggle against the fascist emergency martial law. They strongly demanded the lifting of the emergency martial law, the abolition of the Yusin system, the release of Kim Tae-chung and the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's bloody suppression of the students' peaceful demonstration aroused the indignation of the citizens of Kwangju. Thus their struggle developed into a massive people's uprising.

The Kwangju people's uprising was an explosion of the people's indignation against the vicious attacks by the fascist hangmen attempting to build a new oppressive system on the grave of democracy. It was a demonstration of the firm faith and will of the South Korean youth and people not to again become slaves to the harsh yusin system.

The just and courageous struggle of the people of Kwangju aroused great support and sympathy from Korean compatriots at home and abroad and many peace-loving peoples of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The outrage and atrocities committed by the present South Korean military fascist elements far surpass all the dictators of the world in their brutality and cruelty.

Frightened by the rapidly developing Kwangju uprising, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique repeatedly held emergency conferences and worked out a large-scale operation plot with its stooges for the massacre of the uprising masses. The first-stage operation by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique was called extermination in the initial battle. Expecting that the uprising could be suppressed if it immersed Kwangju in a sea of blood, the fascist clique sent some 400 black berets of the special airborne forces and many other soldiers and policemen into Kwangju to massacre the people.

As the citizens of Kwangju, infuriated at the atrocious massacre by the troops of the special airborne force, increased their massive uprising on an even larger scale, traitor Chon Tu-hwan viciously reorganized military units so they would be composed of soldiers only from North and South Kyongsang Provinces and mobilized them in Kwangju. Thus he indiscriminately committed an atrocious massacre of the people.

After withdrawing from Kwangju due to the desperate struggle by the people, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique viciously carried out an operation to blockade and suffocate the city.

The rascals closely besieged Kwangju with the vicious special airborne troops, martial law troops and policemen and blocked all railways and roads. They stopped all supplies of food, water and power. They pulled their net tighter by waging the massacre operation around the city.

By infiltrating members of the special forces into the city disguised as ordinary citizens, the puppets confused and disintegrated the uprising fighters. The puppets also schemed to suppress their vigorous spirit by scattering handbills from the air and pacification activities.

Having failed to make the uprising masses surrender even under the threat of bayonets and guns and through the appeasement operation, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique declared an antipopular full-scale war to suppress the Kwangju uprising. On the morning of 27 May the hangmen perpetrated a surprise attack on Kwangju by mobilizing over 17,000 troops, 120 tanks, several hundred armored vehicles, several hundred heavy guns and even missiles. Thus they raped Kwangju and burned the city to the ground.

There is no such instance in world history in which enormous armed forces were mobilized to suppress fellow countrymen whose just demands forced them to rebel. This fully exposes the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique as fascist tyrants running wild and massacring the people, military hooligans and vicious murderers. Indeed, Chon Tu-hwan is an unmatched tyrant, a beast in the skin of man and an intolerable national butcher. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist lunatic who should be driven out by our people's judgment, subjected many democratic figures, students and patriotic people to murderous trials on groundless criminal charges and is cruelly executing them.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique sentenced over 200 youths and people to death in murderous trial rackets in connection with the Kwangju people's uprising. Due to the atrocious and oppressive rule by traitor Chon Tu-hwan over the last year, South Korea has been turned into the most miserable living hell of the 20th century and a terrorist-ridden whirlpool of fascism.

Murderous traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who stained all of South Korea with the people's blood, perpetrated last May's bloody Kwangju incident at the directing of the U.S. imperialists and seized the presidency after expelling Choe Kyu-ha. Today traitor Chon Tu-hwan has dissolved all democratic political parties and banned all political activities. He raves as if South Korean society is developing in a democratic way based on the new military fascist rule, stressing the so-called new history and new era. Lost in wild fantasies, he is waging various deceitful appeasement activities to curry favor with the people.

Ending the colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and expelling the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique are the true roads to rescue all South Korean people. We must continue our fight until the day the yusin military fascist dictatorship is eliminated, as desired by the students and people who fell in the streets that May, and until the time when a new chapter of the nation is written and freedom of campus is achieved in the dark land of South Korea. Korea belongs to the Korean people and our people are one. Our country should not be divided and our people cannot live in a split land.

We should vigorously wage the national-salvation struggle to bring an end to the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, who are instigating traitor Chon Tu-hwan toward fascism and division, and to check and frustrate the two Koreas plot.

No power can block our people's firm will to advance toward reunification. We will achieve, without fail, the independent, peaceful and unified Korea through collaboration and unity by forming the great national united front, upholding the policy for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

I thank the Government of the PRC, the peoples of the socialist countries and nonaligned nations and all other peace-loving peoples of the five continents of the world for their support for the achievement of the just struggle by the Kwangju uprising fighters and the South Korean people.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

OW181528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (XINHUA)--The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN today carried an editorial in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising in South Korea. The editorial is entitled "The Heroic Kwangju Popular Uprising Will Shine Forever in the History of Struggle Against Fascism and for Democracy."

It points out that the Kwangju uprising is an unprecedented tit-for-tat struggle in which the people resolutely fought the numerically superior enemy with the arms seized from them. It is of great significance to the struggles of the oppressed peoples for freedom, independence, democracy and progress.

The editorial goes on to say that this struggle reflects the common aspiration of the South Korean people demanding democracy and a new life. It also shows that South Korean workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and small traders have embarked on the sacred road of resolute struggle against the "revitalized" system and the military fascist rule. The editorial says "the bloody lessons of the Kwangju uprising prove that in order to realize the aspiration of the people for independence, democracy and reunification, it is necessary to overthrow the military fascist rule and the fascist dictatorship in South Korea."

"The South Korean people will hold aloft the banner against fascism and for democracy and make greater efforts in the struggle for the elimination of Chon Tu-hwan's fascist rule. They will surely achieve freedom and democracy," it says.

Pyongyang Meeting

OW181637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (XINHUA)--One hundred thousand working people and students held a meeting in the Kim Il-song Square here yesterday afternoon to mark the first anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising against the South Korean fascist regime and for democracy. Amidst the crowds at the square were placards inscribed with slogans "vehemently denounce the South Korea military fascist clique's Kwangju massacre!" and "down with the murderer Chon Tu-hwan!"

An appeal to the South Korean people was adopted at the rally, which was followed by a demonstration of 100,000 people. Addressing the rally were Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and representatives of the Korean workers, farmers, students and cultural workers.

Yun Ki-pok said: The Kwangju popular uprising once again demonstrated to the whole world that the South Korean students and people were not dead but were alive even under the most brutal dark rule without precedent in history and dealt a heavy blow at the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and shook the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists to its very foundation. In the name of the entire people in the northern half of the DPRK, he vehemently denounced with surging national indignation the murderer Chon Tu-hwan who slaughtered fellow countrymen in a brutal way unimaginable for human beings with reason and reduced South Korea to an area where human rights are most crudely violated in the world.

Yun Ki-pok stressed: The United States must stop pursuing the splittist "two Koreas" policy and discontinue obstructing the reunification of Korea and backing the Chon Tu-hwan clique rejected by the South Korean people and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along the aggression forces and destructive weapons including nuclear weapons.

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"The entire Korean people in the North, South and abroad should unite with each other, transcending differences in idea and social system, and smash with their concerted efforts the 'two Koreas' plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and actively pave the way to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country," he said.

Mass meetings were also held yesterday in the cities of Hamhung, Haeju and Kaesong.

REUNIFICATION FEATURE BY XINHUA DELEGATION IN DPRK

OW191928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 19 May 81

["Feature: 50 Million Korean People Want To Live on Reunified Land--by XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Delegation to Korea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--At the turn from spring to summer, when a warm wind began breathing over the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, the pinky chindallae and yellowish winter jasmine were in full bloom in the mountains and fields. Hard-working peasants were busy transplanting rice seedlings in their resolve to gather a bumper harvest this year. Under the leadership of the great leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song, the socialist northern part of Korea is ever flourishing. The people there are striding ahead on the road of socialist construction.

Famous Korean artists presented a ballet-opera, "Song of Paradise", during our recent visit. "Determined are the people to live for ever on a reunified land--the 3,000-li golden and scenic land." These lines in the opera conveyed the biggest national desire long cherished by the 50 million Korean people.

Panmunjom and the Dialogue

While in Panmunjom, we visited the former meeting place of the Korean armistice talks and the big hall in which the armistice agreement was signed. Numerous photos, material evidences and charts displayed in the hall showed how the U.S. and South Korean side kept breaching the armistice agreement in the past 28 years. The exhibits left two serious questions in people's minds: Isn't it necessary to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement through dialogue? Isn't it necessary for the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea as quickly as possible so as to ensure a relaxation of the tension and remove the danger of war?

We visited the venue of the military armistice commission and an alternate meeting place of the North-South dialogue, which had ten sessions last year but has since been suspended due to the Chon Tu-hwan clique's bloody suppression of the Kwangju uprising. The heroic uprising of the Kwangju people one year ago provides eloquent proof that the South Korean people have the same ardent desire as their compatriots in the North to see the fatherland reunified.

A Wall That Separates Kinsfolk

In the Mitap Mountain area 20 kilometers off Kaesong City, we ascended a forward post of the Korean People's Army. Kang Myong-su, a captain of the People's Army, said: "Here the brotherly Chinese People's Volunteers fought side by side with us during the war." On August 18, 1976, Kang recalled, the then Pak Chong-hui clique provoked an incident in Panmunjom in collaboration with its American bosses. Later, they built a concrete wall along the military demarcation line in the de-militarized zone. Through binoculars we saw the notorious concrete wall snaking up and down along the mountain ridge till it disappeared on both the eastern and western ends. Kang said the wall extends 240 kilometers long from coast to coast and has a base 10 to 12 meters wide. This makes traffic possible on top of it. A bunker was built in the wall every 70 to 90 meters.

"This wall has split Korea into two parts," Kang said. The South Korean authorities built the wall to separate the two parts forever and create "two Koreas". At the same time they wanted to make people in the South and the world believe the myth about the "threat of southward invasion"--a cheap pretext for intensifying their war preparations, especially for sending military equipment and weapons into the demilitarized zone, he said.

People in Kaesong area have been the first victims of the wall. Over 70 percent of the families there have relatives in the South, but they have lived a life of separation.

The Father and His Grape Vines

In Hwapyong Li cooperative farm on the outskirts of Kaesong City, a 41-year-old carpenter, Yi Chea-hung, told us that in December, 1950, when he was ten, the U.S. troops and the Li Sung man [as received] puppet clique's troops abducted his father when they retreated a second time to the south from Kaesong City. Yi frequently asked his mother when dad would be back. She replied: "Dad will be back when grape ripens. So you should take good care of dad's grape plant in front of the house." The grape vines are now thick with leaves and highly productive, but the father still hasn't come home.

Similar stories were told by Kjong Sim, a teacher of Korean literature at the Song Do University, Pak Sun-ye, a workshop director of the Kaesong clothing factory, and Kang Yong-ok and U Un-pok, both workers of the Kaesong textile mill. They expressed resolute support for the proposal to establish a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea last October. They believed that, with the sympathetic support from the brotherly Chinese people and the people of the world, their fatherland as well as the separated kinsfolk will eventually reunite.

President Kim Il-song's Important Analysis

Receiving this delegation on the afternoon of April 23, President Kim Il-song made a thorough-going analysis of the confrontation between the North and the South. He expounded the prospects as well as the ways and means for realizing the goal of reunification. He emphatically pointed out that "the threat of southward invasion" publicized by South Korea is actually non-existent; on the contrary, the North does feel the threat of a northward invasion. The South Korean side's cries of "threat of southward invasion" are nothing but tricks of a thief crying "stop thief", he added.

Referring to the separation wall erected by the South Korean authorities, President Kim Il-song pointed out, "although that wall is very big, it is entirely useless." "It can only serve to show who is opposed to reunification," he said. He added firmly: "The United States and the South Korean authorities are trying to obstruct the reunification of Korea and to partition the nation into two, but this is impossible." In the effort for an early realization of the proposal to establish a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, it is indeed more important than anything to realize the great unity of the whole Korean nation. It is out of the question for anyone to partition the land and nation into two for good.

The fact that the socialist North is prospering daily is itself a great appeal. We believe that the 3,000-li beautiful land of Korea will surely be reunified, for this is called for by the times and desired by the people. The Korean people's just cause--the reunification of their fatherland--can in no way be obstructed or sabotaged forever by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

BEIJING TELEVISION REPORTS ON PRC-SFV FIGHTING

[Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 19 May carries in its newscast a 2-and-1/2 minute filmed report by "this television station's correspondent from the Yunnan border front" on the skirmish with Vietnamese troops in early May.

The film opens with shots of a ricefield in Malipo County showing the peasants plowing the field and planting rice. This is followed by shots of civilian houses, which the narrator says were damaged by Vietnamese shelling, and of wounded civilians and soldiers being carried into a hospital on stretchers. The narration says the Vietnamese have been shelling this area every day since the end of March.

The next segment shows PLA artillery which the narrator says are firing back at the Vietnamese on 7 May while Chinese soldiers hold their positions. Later the camera shows a pile of light arms and mortar shells, which the narrator says were captured, and two dead Vietnamese soldiers. The announcer explains that "two Vietnamese reinforced battalions which invaded Malipo County were totally annihilated" on that day.

XINHUA NEWSLETTER ON SRV ATTACKS ON YUNNAN COMMUNE

OW200141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 19 May 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondents Yuan Shifu and Yang Dengqu: "A Visit to Chuantou Amid the Crackle of Gunfire"]

[Excerpts] Kunming, 19 May (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops have recently stepped up the firing on and shelling of many places inside the Chinese border, and they have continued to dispatch armed personnel to intrude into Chinese territory, looting grain, oxen and other property, burning down villages, killing local inhabitants, and attacking sentry posts. The Chuantou commune of Malipo County, Yunnan Province, is one of the places on our border constantly under attack. Braving Vietnamese gunfire, we arrived here one morning in mid-May to witness the savage acts committed by the Vietnamese troops.

Chuantou was originally a link of friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people. During the Vietnamese war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, it was a port of entry to Vietnam for Chinese personnel sent to help Vietnam repair and build highways and bridges; truck convoys loaded with supplies in support of Vietnam also rolled from here. Today, however, Vietnamese troops continually bombard this place. Vietnamese troops have since the beginning of May lobbed several hundred shells here. On 7 May, while intruding into our Koulin area, Vietnamese troops bombarded this place successively with mortars and hailstorm-type [bing bao shi 0393 7192 1709] rockets.

At around 0800 on 7 May, according to a responsible person of a farm, Vietnamese troops lobbed more than 40 shells on the farm, destroying over 90 rubber trees. At around 1000, the Vietnamese troops shelled the place, firing more than 100 rounds within half an hour, killing inhabitant Wang Youxing and destroying large tracts of the rubber plantation.

During our visit to Chuantou, the people we met all voiced strong protests against the Vietnamese troops for carrying out armed provocations on our border and disrupting the normal life of the border inhabitants. They demanded that the Vietnamese troops immediately stop all criminal activities on the border.

XINHUA REPORTS SIHANOUK'S DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE

OW191529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk left here by air for Europe today.

They were seen off at the airport by Ji Pengfei, vice-premier, and his wife; Vice Premier Huang Hua's wife He Liliang; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife. Also on hand at the airport were Pich Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China, and diplomatic envoys of other countries to China.

Arrival in Geneva

OW200744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Geneva, 20 May (XINHUA)--Prince Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea, arrived here from Beijing early this morning on his way to France for negotiations with Son Sann.

Son Sann is Kampuchea's former prime minister and president of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People. They will discuss the establishment of a national united front against the Vietnamese invasion. Earlier, Prince Sihanouk held talks with Democratic Kampuchean leaders in Pyongyang.

Prince Sihanouk told XINHUA at Geneva Airport: "At present, there are three anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, led respectively by me, Khmer Rouge and Son Sann." "These three forces should be united and then we shall be strong enough to resist Vietnamese aggression." he said.

Prince Sihanouk said that his four-day stay in Switzerland is purely a private visit on vacation. Accompanying him are his wife Monique Sihanouk, his son and his aunt. He was met at the airport by the Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations at Geneva, Ambassador Yu Peiwen, and a number of Kampuchean residents in Switzerland.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENTS INTERVIEW DK MILITARY LEADER

OW191942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 19 May 81

["Democratic Kampuchean Military Leader on Situation in Northeastern Region of Kampuchea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Northeastern theatre, Democratic Kampuchea, 19 May (XINHUA)--Son Sen, deputy prime minister in charge of national defence of Democratic Kampuchea, said yesterday that since early January, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the Chhep-Theareabarivoat-Siem Boak theatre in northeastern Kampuchea have captured 21 Vietnamese strongholds, killing and wounding more than 3,000 enemy troops. A Vietnamese division commander was killed and a liberated area of 8,400 square kilometres has been formed, an area 84 times that in the previous rainy season, he said.

Son Sen, who is concurrently secretary-general of the Supreme Commission of the National Army, was speaking to a group of XINHUA correspondents who are paying a visit to the theatre. Pointing to a map, Son Sen said that the liberated area in this region stretches from the Kampuchean-Thai, Kampuchean-Lao borders in the north to the northern part of Kompong Cham Province. Four or five enemy's strongholds on the west bank of the Mekong River have been liberated and those on the eastern bank which are heavily guarded have either been cut off or isolated. Two or three of them have been liberated, he added.

Since last February, Son Sen went on to say, a reinforcement of 3,300 Vietnamese troops have been sent to the region but they failed to change the situation in their favour.

On the significance of the creation of this new liberated area, Son Sen said that it had not only integrated into one the areas under the Democratic Kampuchean control in the north and south of the Chhep-Theareabarivoat Highway, but also linked up with the new military region in the Siemreap-Angkor-No 6 Highway.

Referring to the military situation in the northeastern theatre, he noted that now the enemy are entrenched in cities and towns as well as key highway lines and nearby strongholds while the National Army are occupying vast hilly and forest areas and the countryside and attacking the enemy strongholds frequently. Those Vietnamese outposts in mountain and forest areas, facing ever more difficulties in weapons, munitions and other logistic supplies, have landed themselves in an awkward predicament. He said: "In the just ended dry-season, the Vietnamese troops tried to seal off the Thai-Kampuchean and Lao-Kampuchean borders. However, the situation has turned out to be exactly the opposite. We have not only held on in the border areas but also fought our way into the hinterland. The liberated areas are expanding conspicuously. Enemy troops are forced to retreat, unable even to hold their major posts in the Malay Mountain."

Amidst peals of artillery during the conversation, Son Sen said: "A fierce fighting is now going on not far from here. We will surely win still greater victories in the rainy-season which has just begun!"

VODK: SOVIET ADVISER, PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR KILLED

OW200752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)--A Soviet advisor and the governor and deputy-governor of Kompong Thom Province were recently killed on Highway 6 in that province, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

On May 13, the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas destroyed two Vietnamese vehicles on Highway 6 north of Kompong Svay middle school, five kilometers from Kompong Thom City. The Soviet advisor, governor and deputy-governor of Kompong Thom Province aboard the vehicles were killed and 9 Vietnamese soldiers killed or wounded.

The National Army and guerrillas also intercepted two groups of Vietnamese reinforcement troops killing 10 of them.

DK ENVOY AT UN MEETING CONDEMNS SRV AGGRESSION

OW200319 Beijing XINHUA in English 0304 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Nairobi, 19 May (XINHUA)--Representative of Democratic Kampuchea Chan Youran sternly condemned the Hanoi authorities for carrying out barbarous aggression in Kampuchea with the backing of the Soviet Union when he spoke at the plenary meeting of the ninth session of the governing council of the United Nations Environment Programme held here this afternoon.

Chan Youran said: "In the last two years and five months, the Hanoi authorities, with the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, has been carrying a most barbarous war of aggression in Kampuchea with the aim to exterminate the Kampuchean people and annex Kampuchea to form an Indochina federation under Vietnamese domination, which will serve as a springboard for Hanoi and Moscow in pursuing their policy of expansion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the continent and in the Pacific."

He said: "The Vietnamese aggressors have destroyed more than one million hectares of rice fields and all agricultural tools and more than one million draught animals." "Entire cities, administrative centres, schools, technical and scientific institutes, cooperatives, dams, reservoirs, irrigational canals, workshops and hospitals, all built by our people, have been systematically destroyed and devastated."

"Even our celebrated Angkor monuments have been pillaged and ransacked." He further pointed out that "the Vietnamese Army has begun to use chemical weapons openly and systematically since September, 1979. They have dispatched aeroplanes and helicopters to the villages in the Provinces of Kampong Sheu and Koh Kong to spread toxic substances provided by the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese Army also uses these weapons against our refugees on the Kampuchea-Thailand border, and sometimes it drops poison gas bombs on the Thai side of the Kampuchea-Thailand border. Over one thousand civilians, women, children and old people were victims of chemical weapons during the dry season." "This is a flagrant violation of all existing international laws, especially the Geneva protocol on the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons in war time and the United Nations Resolution 35/144C of December 12, 1980," he stressed.

Chan Youran said the 34th and the 35th UN General Assemblies, the Commission of Human Rights and the New Delhi ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries have adopted resolutions and declaration, recognizing the inalienable right of the people of Kampuchea to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. "I wish this appeal would be heeded and supported by the current session," he said.

The stern statement of the Democratic Kampuchean representative won applause from the delegates of various member states. Only the Soviet representative and a few followers walked out of the meeting hall.

INTERNATIONAL KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE SET FOR 13 JUL

OW200347 Beijing XINHUA in English 0340 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Manila, 19 May (XINHUA)--Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo reportedly said yesterday: "UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is convening on July 13 in New York a United Nations-sponsored international conference to seek a solution to the Cambodian conflict." Romulo said he did not know whether the Soviet Union and Vietnam would attend the conference.

In reply to AP through telephone here yesterday, Romulo said the date for the conference was proposed by ASEAN foreign ministers and approved by Waldheim. He said the conference was set "definitely" on July 13. He also said many non-aligned countries have expressed their willingness to attend the conference through their embassies here.

MALAYSIAN HEALTH MINISTER ENTERTAINED IN BEIJING

OW181625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)--A banquet in honor of Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan, Malaysian minister of health, his wife Puan Sri Chong and their party was given tonight in the Great Hall of the People.

The banquet was hosted by Wang Wei, vice minister of public health, in the name of Minister Qian Xin Zhong who is abroad. Present were Yang Chun, another vice minister of public health, and Malaysian ambassador to China A.S. Talalla.

Tan and his party arrived by air yesterday. They are here to discuss cooperation between the health departments of the two countries.

THAI MILITARY LEADER FETES GENG BIAO, ZHANG TINGFA

OW181901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)--A reciprocal banquet was given here tonight at the Thai Embassy by General Soem Na Nakhon, deputy prime minister and supreme commander of the armed forces of Thailand.

Geng Biao, vice premier and minister of national defense, Zhang Tingfa, the Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force commander, and Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, were among the guests.

Gen Soem said, "We accomplished a lot despite the short time we spent in Beijing. The meeting between the leaders of our two countries and the visits to the Chinese army units gave us a better understanding of China." He praised the People's Liberation Army as a highly disciplined and powerful army.

Geng Biao said "The visit by Gen Soem and his party promoted the friendship and better understanding between our two peoples and two armies. We have a common desire to make unswerving efforts to safeguard the peace and stability in Asia and the southeast region and promote the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Thailand," he said.

Present were Sawanit Kongsiri, minister counselor, and Col Vichien Sungpriwon, army attache, of Thailand.

Gen Soem and his party will leave tomorrow for Hangzhou, Shanghai, and Guangzhou and visit PLA units of ground, navy and air forces.

THAI MILITARY DELEGATION ENTERTAINED IN BEIJING

OW191649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--A banquet in honor of a visiting delegation from the Thai National Defense College headed by Maj Gen Vallop Junnapiya was given here this evening by Chi Hoatian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the Great Hall of the People.

Addressing the banquet, Chi said: "In recent years, the friendly exchanges between our two armed forces have strengthened." He said: "At present, the situation in our region is in turmoil and tension, the aggression and expansion by the hegemonists, both large and small, have posed grave threats to the peace and security of Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. The peoples and armed forces of our two countries now face a common task. In the course of safeguarding national independence and of defending the peace of our region as well as in the construction of our respective countries, we should sympathize with and support each other."

Junnapiya paid tribute to the friendship between the peoples of China and Thailand. "Like the Chinese people, we hope for a peaceful and secure environment in Southeast Asia," he said.

Present were Sawanit Kongsiri, minister counselor of the Thai Embassy in China, and Lt Col Somboon Somburanayut, assistant army attache. The delegation, which arrived here yesterday, visited PLA units of ground and air forces in Beijing. They are scheduled to tour Shanghai, Kunming and Guangzhou.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS THAI BUDDHIST DELEGATION

OW161602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, today had a cordial conversation with a Buddhist delegation from Thailand led by Adul Rattananon, deputy director general of the Religious Affairs Department of the Thai Education Ministry.

Also present were Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China, and Qiao Liansheng, deputy director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council.

XI ZHONGXUN HEADS DELEGATION TO SCANDINAVIA

OW161908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--A Chinese National People's Congress delegation headed by Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of NPC Standing Committee, left here tonight by air for visits to Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

The six-member delegation includes Kong Yuan, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, who is also adviser to the delegation, and Ismail Arat, member of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the People's Government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

They were seen off at the airport by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, Finnish Ambassador to China Pentti Suomela and Mrs Suomela, Swedish Ambassador to China Sten Sundfeldt and the interim charge d'affairs of the Danish Embassy in China, Ole Guldberg.

Arrival in Helsinki

OW180152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 17 May (XINHUA)--A delegation of the National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China headed by Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived here this afternoon for a visit to the country at the invitation of the Finnish parliament.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were parliament Speaker Johannes Virolainen, First Deputy Speaker Veikko Helle and Secretary General Eiler Hultin. Chinese Ambassador to Finland Sun Shengwei was present.

PRC INVESTMENT OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR NORTHERN EUROPE

OW191223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--Rong Yiren, chairman and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), left here by plane today on a three-week visit to the five countries of Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Britain in northern Europe, at the head of the CITIC delegation. He went at the invitation of the Nordic bank group.

Before boarding the plane, Rong Yiren said to XINHUA: "The northern European countries I am going to visit are among the earliest countries that recognized the People's Republic of China soon after its founding. They are all advanced countries. We hope that, through our current visit, our economic exchanges and friendly relations of cooperation with these countries will further develop."

The delegation will conduct business talks with banks and other organizations in these countries during its visit there.

The delegation will make a stopover in the Federal Republic of Germany on its tour and will have business talks with two leading banks there, the Deutsche and Dresdner Banks.

Yang Jianqing, wife of Rong Yiren, left with the delegation.

ROMANIA'S RADULESCU RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW141838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 May (XINHUA)--I. Radulescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and director of the party's department of propaganda, today received a Chinese Communist Party workers friendship delegation headed by Zhu Muzhi, member of the party Central Committee and deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee. Radulescu briefed the Chinese comrades on Romania's achievements in its socialist construction as well as their ways and experiences in doing propaganda work. Chinese Ambassador Chen Shuliang was present on the occasion. During its stay in Romania, the delegation visited industrial, agricultural and cultural units in the capital and some counties. The delegation left for home today.

NCP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROMANIA FROM AUSTRIA

OW141629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 May (XINHUA)--The Chinese National People's Congress delegation flew in here this afternoon after a week-long visit to Austria. The delegation is here for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania. It is led by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. It was warmly greeted at the airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Vice-Chairman Virgil Teodorescu and some other Romanian leaders. Chinese Ambassador to Romania Chen Shuliang was also present at the airport.

Feted by Parliamentarians

OW160708 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 May (XINHUA)--The Romanian Grand National Assembly gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, and Yang Shangkun spoke at the reception, warmly praising the profound friendship and unity between the two parties, countries and peoples. Nicolae Giosan said that Romania has been following with sympathy the creative activities of the Chinese people who are making great progress in the economic field and in improving the life of the people, both materially and spiritually. Yang Shangkun praised the Romanian people for their tremendous achievements in socialist construction by bringing into full play their glorious revolutionary tradition of building a prosperous country through self-reliance. Yang Shangkun called on Nicolae Giosan this morning at the Grand National Assembly building. Accompanied by Nicolae Giosan, Yang Shangkun later visited a farm machinery factory here.

Meeting With Ceausescu

OW181920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 May (XINHUA)--General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today received all members of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress headed by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of NPC. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, President Ceausescu gave the guests information on significant achievements obtained by the Romanian people in socialist construction. On bilateral relations, Ceausescu stressed the need to further strengthen and develop the friendly relations of cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples. In the morning, Mayor of Bucharest Gheorghe Pana had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation. The delegation was also received by Romanian Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Cornel Burtica on May 18.

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY HABIB TALKS WITH SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

OW200748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 19 May (XINHUA)--President al-Asad of Syria continued to discuss the situation in Lebanon with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib here this morning. Habib who came here yesterday left for Israel this afternoon at the end of his talks here. It was reported that he had talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the same issue.

Meanwhile, a Syrian military spokesman said today that Syrian air defence force intercepted and shot down an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flying over Latakia. But according to reports from Jerusalem, Israel denied the downing of the aircraft. Observers here said that after the third round of talks between Habib and the parties involved in the Lebanese crisis, tension between Syria and Israel may be reduced to some extent but the negotiation will go on.

BEIJING PLO OFFICE RELEASES STATEMENT ON LEBANON

OW131627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--The Palestine Liberation Organization mission in Beijing has released a statement issued on May 9 by the PLO Executive Committee on Israel's escalation of military actions in Lebanon. The statement called on the Palestinian fighters at the front and the Palestinian people to shoulder the historical mission of defending the Palestinian people and revolution.

The statement said that the Palestinian leaders and people are determined to unite closely with the Lebanese people and the Arab nation to fight against any Israeli invasion. With the support of the Islamic world, the non-aligned countries, the African people and other friendly forces in the world, the statement said, the Palestinian people are sure to defeat the enemy and the Israeli attempt to destroy the Palestinian revolution is doomed to failure.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF RWANDAN DELEGATION

Hu Yaobang Toast

OW181849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)--It is a firm and persistent position of the Communist Party of China to stand side-by-side with the oppressed nations and peoples in the world. "Our hearts turn towards the African people," said Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CCP, in his toast at a banquet held this evening in honor of the delegation of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development led by its General Secretary Habimana Bonaventure. He said: "We always and firmly support the just struggles of the African people and regard it as our international duty. We are friends in adversity. In the past, we shared the same historical experience and, at present, face the common task of building our countries and changing their poor conditions and struggling against imperialism, colonialism racism and hegemonism to safeguard world peace. This is the profound political foundation of our friendship."

Talking about the national liberation movement in Africa, Hu said: "For the past 30 years and more, earth-shaking changes have been taking place in Africa. The sweeping and surging movement of national liberation has broken down the centuries-old evil colonial rule imposed on the African people. Fifty African countries have gained independence, while Namibian and Azanian peoples who have not gained independence and liberation, are waging a heroic struggle against the bloc of white racists in South Africa, the most obstinate and last citadel of colonialist rule."

"This is a great turning point in African history. The affairs of Africa must be handled by the African people, and this has already become an irresistible historical trend."

He paid tribute to the achievements of the Rwanda people under the leadership of President Habyarimana and the Rwandan Revolutionary Movement for Development. They have strengthened domestic peace, unity and stability and made efforts to increase production and improve people's livelihood, he said. "We also appreciate your foreign policy of maintaining your own independence, good neighborly relations and peace and neutrality."

He noted progress had been made in cooperation between China and Rwanda in various fields. "The visit by your party led by General Secretary Habimana has opened new ways for direct contacts and friendly exchanges between our two parties," he said.

In his return toast, Habimana praised the friendship and unity of the Rwandan and the Chinese peoples. He said exchanges of visits by the people of the two countries and leaders of the two parties have been "effective." He paid tribute to China's support for the struggles of the oppressed people in the world, especially the African people. Talking about Rwandan foreign policy, he said the fundamental principle of the Rwandan Revolutionary Movement is that people all over the world should be emancipated and their independence safeguarded.

He spoke of the victory by the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for independence. He also voiced his support for the Namibian people in their independence struggle and condemned the racist rule of South Africa in persecuting the African people and depriving them of basic rights. He said Rwanda supports the Palestinian people in maintaining their right of self-determination and return to their homeland and the Israelis must return all Arab land they have occupied. He also supported the ten-point political program for the reunification of Korea set forth by President Kim Il-song.

He worried about the development of the world economic situation. He said he supported a North-South dialogue. "It is the view of the Rwandan Government and people that guarantee of a peaceful and safe world lies in overcoming the imbalance in international economic relations," he said. He called for converting the expense of the arms race to world development.

Present were Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CCP, Zhao Yimin, deputy secretary of the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline, We Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CCP, Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs and Lu Xuejian, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Rwandan ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali and his wife Mrs. Kamali also attended the banquet.

Ji Pengfei Talks

OW191303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's International Liaison Department, held talks here today with the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development, led by its central secretary, Bonaventure Habimana. The two men discussed ways of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two parties and exchanged views about international issues of mutual interest.

Ji Pengfei gave a brief account of China's internal situation and the general view of the Chinese Communist Party on the international situation and the party's policy in foreign affairs.

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China and Rwanda have been on good terms and the two countries share views on many international issues, he said, friendly cooperation should be further developed, he added.

General Secretary Habimana described Rwanda's domestic situation and the work of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development which aims at the construction of Rwanda. He thanked the Chinese Communist Party for its support and assistance to Rwanda's revolution and construction and said the views of China and Rwanda are identical on many important issues.

Also present were Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department, and the Rwandan ambassador to China, Sylvestre Kamali.

The talks continued this afternoon between Wu Xueqian and the full Rwandan delegation.

Geng Biao Meeting

OW191605 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing 19 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Geng Biao today met with a delegation from the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development led by its General Secretary Habimana Bonaventure.

In October 1978, Geng Biao led a Chinese delegation to Rwanda where they met Habimana. Today, they met again. After the meeting, Geng Biao gave a banquet for the Rwandan guests.

Present were Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Rwandan Ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali and Mrs Kamali.

Tonight, Habimana and his party left for Shanghai with Wu Xueqian.

Visit to Shanghai

OW200424 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The delegation from the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development led by its General Secretary Habimana Bonaventure arrived in Shanghai by special plane from Beijing on the evening of 19 May, accompanied by Wu Xueqian, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and others went to the airport to warmly welcome the distinguished guests from Africa.

ZHAO ZIYANG MESSAGE TO CONFERENCE ON S. AFRICA

OW200232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)—Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today telegraphed his congratulations to the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa which is to open in Paris this evening.

The full text reads:

On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, I wish to extend sincere congratulations on the convocation of the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa. The Chinese Government and people resolutely oppose and strongly condemn the policy of apartheid obdurately pursued by the South African racist regime and its illegal occupation of Namibia. They consistently support the African countries and peoples in their reasonable proposition and just demand for sanctions and arms embargo on South Africa. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, work together with the people in Africa and the rest of the world against racism, colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism in defence of world peace.

I wish the conference a complete success.

XINHUA ON S. AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT

OW181255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1639 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--According to news from Washington, Foreign Minister Botha of South Africa on 16 May concluded his visit to the United States he made at the invitation of the U.S. Government. This is the first time since 1978 that South African authorities have had official contact with ranking U.S. officials.

Reports say that during his visit, U.S. Secretary of State Haig had talks with him on Namibia and other problems. On 15 May, U.S. President Reagan initiated a meeting with Botha and had a "friendly talk" with him on "a wide range of problems."

It is reported that during the talks Haig briefed Botha on the new Western plan for solving the Namibian problem. Bypassing the original UN solution plan, the new Western plan calls for South African withdrawal from Namibia and formulation of a constitution before the general elections with a view to protecting the interests of the whites. It is said that this new plan not only protects the whites, a minority within Namibia, but alleviates the worries of South Africa over the UN, which is "partial" to SWAPO. Botha expressed "optimism" after his talks with Haig. After the Reagan-Botha meeting, South African officials said: "The United States has made a very constructive proposal for the future of Namibia."

The African bloc in the United Nations issued a statement on 14 May expressing anger at the U.S. invitation to the South African foreign minister for an official visit. The statement says: "Africa considers this invitation by the United States as totally disregarding international public opinion and an unfriendly act." This January the Geneva conference sponsored by the United Nations to discuss the Namibian problem failed to materialize due to South Africa's disruption. Shortly afterwards, Crocker, assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, made a trip to Africa to sell the new U.S. plan which was opposed by African countries. Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, has expressed firm opposition to this new U.S. plan. The summit meeting of African frontline countries and the special meeting of the Coordinating Council of the Nonaligned Countries both uphold the UN plan for solving the issue of Namibian independence and reaffirm support for SWAPO's stand.

In late April, while the UN Security Council discussed the Namibian problem, representatives of African countries unanimously condemned the South African racist regime for refusing to carry out the UN resolution on solving the Namibian problem and urged the Security Council to adopt forceful sanctions against South Africa. However, the United States, ganging up with France and Britain, vetoed the resolution of sanctions against South Africa.

ULANHU RECEIVES NEW SENEGAL ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW190836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, the new ambassador of the Republic of Senegal to the People's Republic of China, today presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Gong Dafei, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion.

Ambassador Mbengue arrived in Beijing April 16.

REPORTS ON SOONG CHING LING'S CONDITION CONTINUE

Medical Report

OW191249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--Following is the full text of the fifth announcement on the condition of Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China, issued today by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council:

The temperature of Honorary Chairman Soong Ching Ling today is over 39 degrees centigrade. Her white cell count is 278,700 and lymphocytes account for 97 percent. There is still gastrointestinal bleeding. The quantity of her urine has reduced. Her blood pressure is being maintained by use of medicine.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek Notified

OW200954 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (AFP)--The widow of Chiang Kai-shek, Mrs Soong Mai Ling who lives in the United States has been more or less officially informed of the critical state of her sister, Soong Ching Ling--widow of Dr Sun Yat-sen. Reliable sources said a telegram had been sent to New York by a mutual friend of the sisters, Liao Chengzhi, vice president of the National People's Congress.

The two women have not seen each other since the communists came to power in China in 1949, when Mrs Soong Mei Ling went with her husband to Taiwan, and Mrs Soong Ching Ling, now 90, threw her lot in with the communists. Her 83-year-old sister in New York has skin-cancer.

Mrs Soong Ching Ling who has been critically ill since Thursday last week, has just been made an honorary chairman of the People's Republic and member of the Communist Party.

SOONG CHING LING CHILDREN'S DAY LETTER READ

OW200354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0343 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)--Soong Ching Ling, honorary chairman of the People's Republic of China, before she fell seriously ill, wrote a letter of congratulations on May 14 to Beijing's International Children's Day forum scheduled to meet today in the Great Hall of the People. Soong Ching Ling is chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children and president of the China Welfare Institute.

Full text of her letter, which was read at today's forum, follows:

Dear comrades:

You are gathered here today in the Great Hall of the People to greet June 1, International Children's Day. This gathering is different from the usual ones as it is not confined only to marking children's day. The comrades here today have come from the various fronts serving the cause of children. You have been working hard to improve the health of hundreds of millions of children, develop their wisdom and educate them to have noble morality. Some of you have devoted your whole lives to this work. Your efforts have been successful and have borne fruit, you have made contributions to our country's modernisation program. You of course deserve the respect and gratitude of the people of the whole country and of society as a whole.

Today's meeting is an illustration of the unity of family, school and social education. I sincerely hope this cooperation will grow even closer and better. Only in this way can we more effectively bring up future generations which are morally, intellectually, physically and aesthetically developed. By the year 2000 the younger generation will be able to spread their wings and fly toward the great goals of our country. In this sense, your hard work is great and glorious. I am confident that you will reap rich results.

Though I am unable to attend the meeting, my heart beats together with yours in love and concern for our children.

May your meeting be a success,
(signature) Soong Ching Ling

DENG YINGCHAO AT 1911 ANNIVERSARY PLANNING MEETING

OW191329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--National celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of China's 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen, which falls on October 10, were mapped out today at the first meeting of the national commemoration preparatory committee in Beijing. Today's meeting was presided over by Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the committee and vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The preparatory committee was set up in October last year. Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, is the chairman and Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Soong Ching Ling, Dr Sun Yat-sen's widow, are among the 22 vice-chairmen. Altogether, 171 representatives of the Communist Party, democratic parties and people's organizations are on the committee.

The plan adopted at today's meeting includes a grand rally in Beijing, an exhibition displaying the historic contributions of Dr Sun Yat-sen in leading the 1911 Revolution and an academic forum in Wuhan. The house in Beijing where Dr Sun died will be opened to the public as a historical site.

Qu Wu, secretary general of the committee, told the meeting that relevant persons from Taiwan and overseas will be welcome to attend the celebrations. Qu Wu called for publicizing the significance of the revolution and Dr Sun's monumental contributions and for learning from and carrying forward the spirit of the revolutionary martyrs. The celebrations, he said, are important for consolidating and expanding the revolutionary patriotic united front, strengthening the unity of the Chinese nation and promoting the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

A number of feature and documentary films on the revolution and the life of Dr Sun are being made for the occasion, publishing houses are preparing the selected works of Dr Sun Yat-sen, and the government will issue commemorative stamps and gold coins to mark the anniversary. Local celebrations have also been planned in the Provinces of Guangdong, Hubei, Sichuan, Jiangsu and Fujian and in Shanghai. Mausoleums for the martyrs of the 1911 revolution and revolutionary historical sites are being made ready.

LE MONDE REPORTS FURTHER ARRESTS OF PRC DISSIDENTS

LD191011 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 May 81 p 46

[Manuel Luchert dispatch: "The Regime Is Determined To Stifle the Voice of Dissidents for Good"]

[Text] Beijing--He Qiu (also known as He Fang) and Fu Shengqi, who are among the most active dissidents, were arrested in Beijing during April, according to a reliable source.

The two young people, prime movers of the National Association of Unofficial Journals founded last fall, who had come to the capital to protest to the central authorities against repression, disappeared shortly after their arrival. The only evidence of their actual presence in Beijing for a short time last month is a telegram which Fu Shengqi sent to his family in Shanghai before being arrested.

Following the arrests, already known, of Xu Wenli and Yang Jing, the leaders of the 5 APRIL TRIBUNE, and the arrests just revealed, of Wang Xizhe at Guangzhou and Sun Feng at Qingdao, the detention of these two further dissidents forces one to conclude that these actions against the leading figures of the "democratic movement" are part of a large-scale plan designed to stifle once and for all the voice of the dissidents. This operation was moreover recommended in a Central Committee circular entitled Document No 9, distributed about 2 months ago among cadres.

He Qiu and Fu Shengqi, who are both workers and who claim to be Marxists, were, in recent months, the mainsprings of the journal DUTY, organ of the National Association of Unofficial Journals, of which it has proved possible to publish several issues since the birth of this network in September. For previous activities judged to be reprehensible, one of these two dissidents, He Qiu, has already undergone 3 years of corrective labor from 1973 to 1976. He was blamed in particular for his "mischievous ideas." As for Fu Shengqi, he ran in his plant elections at the end of last year. He obtained several hundred votes.

A Symbol

If, as is thought, other arrests have taken place in other cities, it would then seem that the entire democratic movement, or rather, what remained of it, has been deprived of its leadership. In this respect, the most spectacular blow which has been dealt to the opposition circles was the recent detention of Wang Xizhe, who, it is reported, will be "held in solitary confinement" [detenu dans son unite]. The name of Wang Xizhe, member of the Li Yizhe group which became famous for a very long dazibao ("On Democracy and Socialist Legality") put up in November 1974 in Guangzhou, is in effect a symbol for all dissidents. The three members of the group to which Wang Xizhe belonged, who were protected for a time in 1974-1975 by certain leaders including Zhao Ziyang, the then first secretary of the Province of Guangdong, were arrested 3 March 1977, 6 months after the death of Mao Zedong. Described as a "counterrevolutionary clique," the group was only rehabilitated on 6 February 1979. It was even allowed a front-page article in the RENMIN RIBAO on this occasion. Since then the group has been dissolved and only Wang Xizhe, while still hewing to Marxism, joined the democratic movement. After working with the journal RENMIN ZHISENG, (THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE), he founded a new unofficial publication XUEYOU TONGXIN (STUDY ASSOCIATES' LETTER). His arrest, given the rank he occupies among the dissidents, is evidence of the authorities' determination to rid themselves, in this politically delicate period, of all those who are likely to get in their way.

FURTHER ON CAS SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL SESSION

Scientific Gains Noted

OW170554 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--The policy of neglecting basic research work is a shortsighted one. Basic research is the treasure house for developing one's thinking and creating new technology in the field of science.

This is Hua Luogeng's point of view emphasized in his report on the work of the department of physics and the department of mathematics to the fourth Scientific Council under the Chinese Academy of Sciences [CAS].

Hua Luogeng, vice chairman of the council, points out in this report which lasts more than 1 hour, that as far as scientific research work in the whole country is concerned, major efforts should be made in the study of applied science. However, he believes that basic research remains indispensable according to the law for the development of science and technology, because theoretical breakthroughs often pioneer the technical revolution. He hopes that in the course of readjustment, the state will maintain stability and continuity of scientific research. He says: The development of some major scientific research projects and facilities can be slowed down and carried out on a smaller scale. However, we should not rashly discard them. He believes: Mathematics, physics (including acoustics), dynamics and astronomy form the important foundation for the incessant development of science and technology. Many aspects of the work are applicable. For example, solid state physics is able to serve material science. Dynamics and applied mathematics are able to serve the national economy and national defense. There are also numerous applications of nuclear physics and nuclear technology. In the field of astronomy, polar shifts in time measurement and the forecast of solar activities, the tracking of satellites and geodesy are indispensable in the development of the national economy and national defense.

Hua Luogeng says: In view of the fact that the state is in a stage of readjustment, it is unrealistic to carry out basic research work in all fields on a large-scale. Therefore, we can only support the major fields. He believes: Major support should be given to the study of the state of aggregation physics and the application of nuclear technology, the work of practical measurement in astronomy, the study of pneumatics and explosion in dynamics and the study of properties in the field of the strength of materials so as to attain even better results.

He says: During the past 4 years, we have already scored 150 significant achievements in scientific research. Thirty-five of them are of high standard and great value in actual application. In the realm of the national economy, the application and promotion of overall quality control, the mathematical models and methods of computation in modern communications, the study of microwave absorption material, technology in seeking the best plan in oil conservation, the method of making overall plans in facilitating transport of the railway system and the basic research on and control of jet noises have made remarkable contributions to the economic results of factories and transport departments and to environmental protection. Remarkable achievements have been made in the field of national defense such as longwave and shortwave time transmission and its application in launching the long-range carrier rocket, the highly spontaneous digital sounder, the experiments in installing four high-voltage pulse X-ray machines in synchronous photography and the study of heat-prevention problems for ICBM warheads.

Hua Luogeng believes: Some of the scores of achievements made by this Scientific Council in the past years have already reached or approached the international level.

Approval of Constitution

OW131239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)—The fourth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences approved of a constitution (for experimental implementation) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences here today. The academy is the country's highest academic institution and comprehensive research center of natural sciences, the constitution stipulates.

According to the new trial constitution, instead of being an advisory body as in the past, the Scientific Council is now the highest decision-making organ of the academy. It stipulates that the council elects the presidium of the academy which is a decision-making organ while the council is not in session. The presidium elects the president and vice-presidents of the academy.

Two-thirds of the members of the presidium are from the Scientific Council and the other one-third is composed of leading members of departments concerned under the State Council and leading members of the Chinese Communist Party organization in the academy.

It stipulates that the director of an institute is in overall charge of the work of the institute. "It thus clarifies that the party work and leadership over scientific research are separated," Zhou Beiyuan, physicist and vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said in an interview. Zhou Beiyuan said that there was a draft of the organizational rules of the academy as early as in 1950 and another one in 1955. However, he added, neither were officially adopted.

"We are now in a situation favorable for the formulation of such a constitution," he said. "We have now practical experiences for 30 years and cleared the ultra-leftist influence. We have got better acquainted with the way foreign scientific institutions are organized."

Zhou Beiyuan said, the new constitution will stimulate the development of the academy and science at large in China.

Further on Constitution

OW191101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1412 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)--The fourth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences approved the "Constitution of the Chinese Academy of Sciences for Experimental Implementation" this morning. The "Constitution of the Chinese Academy of Sciences for Experimental Implementation" is divided into six chapters: general principles, leading organs, scientific council and its members, research institutes and related organizations, funds and appendices. Stipulating the nature, tasks and principles of the CAS, the chapter on general principles points out: The CAS is the country's highest institution and comprehensive research center dealing with the natural sciences. Its tasks are: To run its affiliated research institutes well and, through its research activities in the fields of basic science, technological science and new and developing branches of learning, make scientific and technological achievements of academic value and realistic significance and train qualified scientific and technological personnel who love the socialist motherland and have creative ability and a firm and indomitable spirit; to study the direction of development of the various branches of learning, promote contacts, exchange and cooperation among its affiliated research institutes and institutes of higher learning, various departments and scientific research institutions in other localities and play a positive role in popularizing science; to put forth suggestions and proposals with regard to relevant principles and policies for socialist modernization and in dealing with important scientific and technological problems requiring solution, and play an advisory and consultative role in decisionmaking by the party and the government; to participate in important international academic activities as the country's academic organization and carry out academic exchange and cooperation with scientific circles in other countries.

In its operations the CAS lays particular emphasis on basic principles and improvement in the service of the national economy and national defense. The CAS undertakes primarily the tasks of basic and practical research, including the application of basic principles and new technology and so forth, of developing research in an appropriate manner; promoting the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend; carrying forward academic democracy; and fostering the style of study of emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, courageous exploration and of working diligently and in united coordination.

In the chapter, "Leading Organs," the constitution for experimental implementation stipulates that the general membership meeting of the Scientific Council is the supreme decisionmaking organ of the CAS. The CAS presidium is the decisionmaking organ when the general membership meeting of the Scientific Council is not in session. The general membership meeting of the Scientific Council shall generally be held once every 2 years. Members of the presidium shall be elected by the general membership meeting of the Scientific Council for a 4-year term, which may be extended once if reelected. Two-thirds of the members of the presidium are from the Scientific Council and the other one-third is composed of leading members of departments concerned under the State Council and of leading members of the CCP Organization in the CAS who are nominated for election after consultation. The CAS president and vice presidents are to be nominated for election from among members of the presidium.

In the chapter, "The Scientific Council and Its Members," the constitution for experimental implementation stipulates that the Scientific Council is an academic leading organ. Members of the Scientific Council are to be selected from among the fine scientists throughout the country for election by membership conferences of the various academic committees under the Scientific Council of the CAS.

The "Constitution of the Chinese Academy of Sciences for Experimental Implementation" also contains provisions for research institutes and other related organizations of the CAS.

Election of Officers

OW191219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--The presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences elected Lu Jiaxi, an outstanding physical chemist, president of the academy at its first session here today. Qian Sanqiang, Hu Keshi, Feng Depei, Li Xun, Yan Dongsheng and Ye Duzheng were elected vice-presidents of the academy. The tenure of office for the president and vice-presidents is two years, which may be extended for another term of two years if they are re-elected.

The fourth session of the Scientific Council of the academy elected a 29-member presidium of the academy here earlier this morning. The term for its members is four years, which may be extended for another term if they are elected again. The presidium also elected Yan Jici, Li Chang and Wu Zhonghua executive chairmen of the presidium.

Two-thirds of the members of the presidium are from the Scientific Council of the academy and the remaining one-third is composed of leading members of the State Planning Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Ministry of Education and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as well as leading members of the party organization of the academy. The presidium is the decisionmaking body of the academy when the Scientific Council is not in session. The presidium ratifies research and development programs of the academy, confers honorary academic titles and major academic awards, decides upon matters of major importance related to international scientific and technological cooperation and exchange, appoints and removes senior personnel, decides upon the establishment and readjustment of research institutions and important regulations of the academy.

The executive chairmen do not hold simultaneously the posts of president or vice-president. The presidium meets three or four times a year with one of the executive chairmen in the chair.

Commenting on the new elections, Hou Xueyi, researcher of the Institute of Botany of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, told XINHUA, "In the past, leading posts of the academy mostly went to physicists and mathematicians. This time, geologists, chemists and technical scientists are better represented. This will help implement the guide lines for the future development the academy."

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1400 GMT on 19 May carries a similar report on the PRC academy of sciences elections. The Chinese item adds the following sentence not found in the English: "The presidium also appointed Yu Wen [6735 2429] secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences."]

LIAOWANG CITED ON 88TH CCP SECRETARIAT MEETING

OW192027 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 19 May 81

["Text" of article by XINHUA reporters Zeng Jianwei and Feng Jian: "Always Keep in Mind the 800 Million Peasants--A Report on Zhongnanhai," originally published under the special column "Reports on Zhongnanhai" in No 2 May issue of the monthly journal LIAOWANG]

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--The 88th Regular Meeting of the Secretariat

2 March 1981 was a beautiful spring sunshiny day. A heated discussion was still going on in the conference room of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee in Zhongnanhai as the clock tower of the Beijing telegraph building struck 12.

What was discussed at the 88th regular meeting of the Secretariat were questions on the development of a diversified economy in the rural areas, questions of strategic importance that bear directly on the economic structure of our agriculture, the patterning of crops in agricultural production and the prosperity of the rural economy as a whole.

Since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has consistently devoted itself to solving rural questions. Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, on many occasions, have said that we must solve our economic problems, starting with the basic condition of our country: that 800 million of our country's 1 billion population live in rural areas. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: The political outlook and the political situation of our entire country mainly depend on the situation among the 800 million peasants. A fine situation in the rural area mainly reflects the stable political situation in our country. Comrade Chen Yun said: The rural area represents an important side, and we must "first try to achieve stability among the peasants." "By doing so, we will be able to achieve stability among the majority of the people and also a general stability throughout the country." We must first try to achieve economic and political stability in our vast rural areas and also a fairly big development in agricultural production. This is an important strategic ideology. The series of principles and policies adopted by the party Central Committee over the past 2 years and more are for the very purpose of implementing this strategic ideology. Thanks to the rise in purchasing prices for major farm and sideline products by the state, peasant income increased by 25.8 billion yuan within 2 years between 1979 and 1980. Meanwhile, concentrated efforts have also been made to solve two major problems:

--Following agricultural collectivization, what kind of fundamental methods of management should be adopted for agricultural production in order to embody the principle of "to each according to his work" and to eliminate the egalitarianist practice of "eating from the same big pot"?

--In accordance with the principle of adapting measures to local conditions, efforts should be made to develop a diversified economy, readjust agricultural structure, and make rational arrangements for crop growing so as to cope with the actual condition of each locality and eliminate subjectivism and the practice of issuing arbitrary orders.

Minutes from the forum on further consolidation and improvement of the system of responsibility in agricultural production issued by the party Central Committee on 27 September 1980 were aimed at solving the first problem as mentioned above. The discussion meeting held by the Secretariat of the party Central Committee today aimed at solving the second problem.

Speaking at this regular meeting, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, who had just returned from an inspection tour in Henan's Lankao County and Shandong's Dongming County, two disaster-stricken areas that freed themselves from natural disasters a month ago, said: To develop China's agriculture, it is necessary to proceed from the actual conditions in our country. To fully and rationally use our agricultural resources is the general subject. In the past the crop pattern was not planned on the basis of the local conditions. That was a big waste. For instance, the saline-alkali soil in northwest Shandong is suitable for growing cotton, whereas soil with less salinization in northeast China is suitable for growing beets and sunflowers. Moreover, readjustment should also be continued in areas where conditions are not suitable for growing food crops. The masses of Lankao County said: It is a good deal to grow peanuts on the sandy soil of Landao County, for 300 Jin of peanuts can be harvested from each mu. Instead of growing peanuts, paddy rice was transplanted in the past few years and output was low; we had no choice but to depend on grains sold to us by the state. This has not only brought misery to the commune members but it also increased the burdens on the state.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Grain production must be firmly grasped, not relaxed. At the same time, we must vigorously develop a diversified economy. Although the acreage of arable land in China's plains is small, there are large mountain areas, hilly land and water surfaces with approximately 30,000 different categories of plants. We must make full use of such favorable conditions.

Several months ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang conducted an inspection tour on diversified economy in some southern provinces. He has thus drawn a conclusion: Without a diversified economy, there will be "eight absences"--absence of funds, absence of fertilizers, absence of fine production tools, absence of healthy and strong physical power, absence of more raw materials for light industry, absence of household sideline occupations, absence of more commodities, and absence of development in communications and transportation. He said: Take freshwater fish raising, for instance. Of the approximately 300 million mu of total area of freshwater surfaces in our country, 75 million mu are utilizable and the reservoirs cover 40 million mu of water surface. Attention should be paid to utilizable freshwater surfaces, and the water pounds should also be contracted out to production teams or to individuals for growing fish, waterchestnuts and lotus seeds. We must strive to produce 4 or 5 million dun of freshwater fish within the next 3 to 5 years.

Today's discussion was conducted after hearing a report by the leading party group of the State Agricultural Commission. A picture of prosperity has emerged in the rural area of whole country since the conclusion of the party's third plenary session. The party's rural economic policies have smashed the shackles of the "left" guiding ideas in agricultural production and the broad masses of peasants, and the 800 million peasants' enthusiasm has thus been running high as the spring current. Obviously, all this is a reality for the people of the whole country to see.

Since last winter and this spring, one piece of good news after another has been delivered to Zhongnanhai from rural areas in all parts of the country. A bumper yield of grain and cotton was reported in Shandong's Liaocheng Prefecture last year, one of the 10 poorest localities in our country, thus enabling the prefecture to remove the label of backwardness that it has carried for some 20 years. Each commune member's income averaged 46 yuan in 1978, 54.8 yuan in 1979 and 126 yuan in 1980, an increase of nearly 1.3-fold over 1979.

Anhui's Chuxian Prefecture, a prefecture well-known for its great numbers of "beggars," was hit by the worst drought in a century in 1978 and again suffered an extremely serious flood in 1980. But, higher farm output has been reported in every county of this prefecture.

Grain output in 1980 by each individual averaged for the first time 1,000 jin, while cotton output exceeded all previous peak records. A big bumper yield of grain was reported last year in Guizhou, a poor province in the remote area of southwest China. Both the amount of rapeseed delivered to the granary and the income of peasants reached an all-time high. The peasants of Guizhou Province sang a happy folk song: "The storehouses are bursting with grain, and feeding ourselves is no longer a problem; both wine and meat are available to entertain any guest who comes to my home."

According to nationwide statistics, although waterlogging, drought and low temperatures, the worst for several decades, were reported in the south and north respectively in 1980, affecting 1/3 of our country's farmland, grain output this year was only less than the peak year of 1979, while cotton output, pork kept in stock, and total floorspace in housing projects completed in rural areas all reached a peak for the past 30 years.

The purpose of holding this meeting today by the Secretariat was for the purpose of developing this excellent situation.

Discussions at the meeting were lively. The following important views were stated by several other members of the Secretariat, namely, Wan Li, Fang Yi, Song Renqiong and Yu Qiuli, and by a number of other comrades who attended the meeting as observers:

--Developing a diversified economy is an effective way of accommodating the surplus labor force in the countryside.

--Setting a steady pace in readjusting the agricultural structure is essential. After the correct orientation is set, the readjustment work must be kept ongoing.

--The major agricultural problems in the past were the influence of "leftist" thinking and the practice of proceeding from subjective wishes and issuing confused orders.

--Plots of land for personal needs should be properly expanded. Expansion has at least five advantages: absorbing the auxiliary labor force, growing more agricultural and sideline products to meet the people's needs, creating conditions for specialized production by training skilled artisans, increasing peasant incomes and reducing the effects of natural disasters.

--Popularize the use of organic manure and save irrigation power in the vast rural areas so as to conserve energy....

Support the Masses' Creations

To seek agricultural management methods that fit the level of development of the country's productive forces and conform to the distribution principle of "to each according to his work," various responsibility systems in agricultural production have been created by commune and production brigade cadres and the peasants in the rural areas. The party Central Committee supports rural cadres and people in emancipating their minds, boldly trying systems that were formulated according to different local conditions and airing different views. But, on this question, especially on the responsibility system of fixing agricultural output quotas for each household, some departments and localities had different understandings at the very beginning. The rural condition at the time was: Various responsibility systems were instituted but, in face of this initiative of the masses, a few cadres were extremely worried and even wrangled over it, saying that they "will correct such a deviation."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping, informed of this situation, declared at a certain conference: "As for Guizhou, Yunnan, Gansu and other poor and economically backward provinces or regions with fewer people but more land, our policy toward them should be flexible so that they can act according to their local conditions and give play to their special characteristics." He said: "It is necessary to enable every family to try its way and open more avenues for increasing production and incomes. It may be necessary to have farming groups or even individual peasants enter into contracts for a fixed output. This will not change the socialist nature of our system. I have read many gratifying reports that the annual incomes of some localities have doubled since flexible policies were adopted."

In late spring and early summer of 1980, a number of central leading comrades conducted investigations and study in the rural areas of Yunnan, Qinghai, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Nei Monggol, Hailongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning and other provinces and on the outskirts of Beijing. Their trip was to further understand the people's creations and opinions on the responsibility systems in agricultural production. Entrusted by the party Central Committee and the State Council, the State Agricultural Commission sent more than 100 rural workers and other personages from economic and theoretical circles to the rural areas in 10 provinces and autonomous regions to conduct a 2-month investigation.

Subsequently, in mid-September 1980 the Secretariat invited the first secretaries of all provincial, municipal and autonomous region party committees to Zhongnanhai to discuss and study the question of the system of responsibility in agricultural production. To save expenses, the Secretariat arranged for some single-story houses in Zhongnanhai instead of guest houses and hotels to accomodate the secretaries who came to attend this discussion meeting. The meeting room was right in the Zhongnanhai compound.

Many comrades who attended this meeting said: In handling such an important question, the central authorities were quite serious and solemn, fully developed democracy and truly embodied the party style of seeking truth from facts. At the meeting, everyone spoke without inhibitions. When there were controversies over differing opinions, everyone presented the facts and reasoned things out to convince others by reasoning. Airing different opinions helped the central authorities make decisions on principle and policy.

The comrade from Gansu said: The central authorities allow all provinces to choose the forms of the system of responsibility welcomed by the masses according to their respective actual situations. This gives us a free hand in our work. Now more than 95 percent of Gansu's production teams are adopting various forms of the responsibility system, of which 39 percent have adopted the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household. This reflects the objective reality of Gansu's dire poverty and low productive capacity. The system of fixing farm output quotas for each household retains public ownership and a partial unified distribution of responsibility in management of the collective economy. The masses said: "With good policy and weather, we can reap a bumper harvest by adopting the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household."

The comrade from Guizhou said: Now that we have settled the question of the decision-making powers of the production team, our future is very bright. Guizhou's productive forces are quite undeveloped. Slash-and-burn cultivation still prevails in some places. For some time in the past Guizhou even "corrected" the masses' "fixing farm output quotas," and the masses were unhappy. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we did not emancipate our minds well enough on the question of implementing the responsibility system in production. However, in March 1980 we started to change. The measures we took were: Weigh the advantages and disadvantages, do accounts and make contrasts, discuss fully and let the masses choose and decide. The masses were all very happy.

The comrade from Henan said: In some places in Henan, people have long "relied on loans to develop production, on grains resold to them by the state and on relief fund to live on." Since they carried out the responsibility system in the form of fixing farm output quotas for each household and for each laborer, the results have been very remarkable. Our commune members have solved their food and clothing problems and reduced the state's burden at the same time. This kind of responsibility system links a commune member's individual labor reward with the final output and avoids the egalitarianism of rushing to work together. It helps develop the collective economy and increases the income of each peasant.

The comrade from Jilin said: As far as the situation in Jilin is concerned, implementing the responsibility system in production has consolidated the collective economy. Jilin has already had a quite solid foundation of farm mechanization in its rural area. Therefore, the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household is not implemented in most of the localities in our province. As for those that implement the system, we let them do so.

The comrade from Yunnan said: Yunnan's most difficult problem lies in an area where some 10 million people live. Yunnan suffered heavy natural disasters in 1979. However, thanks to the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household, the situation in rural areas in 1980 was very good. The grain price at the village fairs was stable and sometimes went down.

The comrade from Shanghai stated: As far as the suburbs of Shanghai are concerned, the question of "fixing agricultural output quotas for each household" does not exist. The agricultural task facing suburban Shanghai is how to press forward and better serve the cities.

At the discussion meeting, the central leading comrades attentively listened to various opinions and pointed out that those opinions reflected an imbalance of economic growth and other things in various localities, an imbalance that should be acknowledged. The leading comrades stated that the various localities should act in accordance with their respective local conditions and must not use just one method or one single experience to guide work.

On 27 September 1980 the party Central Committee issued throughout the party the minutes of the discussion meeting, that is the party Central Committee document No 75 of 1980 on further improving and perfecting responsibility systems in agricultural production. A development of the two agricultural documents formulated at the third plenary session of the current party Central Committee, the new document affirmed that the collective economy is the unshakable foundation on which China's peasants advance toward modernization. It affirmed the various responsibility systems initiated by cadres and the masses of various localities in the past 2 years. They are the system of contracting for specialized production and making payments on the basis of output, the system of contracting for production on small pieces of land and making fixed payments, and the system of contracting for a job and for fixed output and making payments on the basis of output. Document No 75 explicitly defines the fixing of agricultural output quotas for each household and points out that such a fixing under the leadership of production teams does not constitute divorce from the socialist orbit.

Act in Accordance With Peasant Requests

After issuing its document No 75, the party Central Committee circulated throughout the party an examination report by the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee on experiences and lessons in the movement to learn from Dashi in agriculture. The party Central Committee pointed out: Rural conditions in this country are quite different from one locality to another. Any advanced technological or managerial experience must go along with the economic interests of the local peasants, stress economic efficiency and be popularized step by step on the basis that the peasants are willing to accept it. We must not indiscriminately attach a political label to people, rush headlong into mass action like a blast of wind, or resort to administrative or highhanded means. In popularizing advanced experiences, we must analyze how they were created, under what conditions they will fit into another area and we must see if they are universally applicable or not. We cannot mechanically copy them, nor can we issue a mandatory directive to use a typical experience as a guide to the tasks of all rural areas or to different service trades with no regard to the natural conditions and farming habits of a locality.

Inspired by the party Central Committee's guidelines, the rural situation in the country has quickly turned better. To gain experiences and to further understand the progress of implementing document No 75, the central leading comrades once again set out to rural areas to conduct investigations.

On the morning of New Year's Day 1981, Comrade Zhao Ziyang attended a tea party hosted by the party Central Committee's Secretariat for personages from various circles in Beijing and gave an introductory account at the party of the country's national economic readjustment. He left Beijing by plane in the afternoon for the construction site of the Bezhouba multipurpose water conservancy project on the Chang Jiang.

Later, he made an inspection tour of some rural areas of Hubei, Henan and Shandong. During the tour, he heard a series of good reports: that rural conditions were better than urban and that quick improvements had been made in previously poor and backward areas. Patting his shoulders, a peasant said to him: If you had been here in the past, we would have asked you for relief grain. Now, we want chemical fertilizer, and the "three major items," bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches. Some local comrades told Zhao Ziyang that the peasants now had enough money and the "three major items" sold quickly everywhere. A number of people in the old disaster-stricken areas said to him that more changes will take place in the rural areas and that country folks will be better off if the present policies remain unchanged. Zhao Ziyang replied: "We will do things according to requests from peasants."

After returning to Beijing from the inspection tour, Zhao Ziyang summed up what he had seen and heard during the tour and pointed out that areas with three different levels of economic development in the country may adopt different systems of job responsibility.

In better-off areas, the collective economy is more consolidated, production has been developing year after year, and the peasants' livelihood has been gradually improved. In these areas, it is mainly necessary to institute a system of job responsibility under which contracts are signed for specialized production and payments are made according to output, fixed on a work team basis. Work teams may form on a voluntary basis.

In intermediate areas, peasants should be guided to institute the system of "individuals undertaking to fulfill certain quotas in farm work under unified management," or under the "six unifications." Under the system, output quotas are fixed on the basis of individual laborers and payment is reckoned according to output.

In backward areas with material difficulties, the system of fixing output quotas and contracting for farm work on a household basis may be instituted. In some areas, production has developed and peasants' income has increased after practicing the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis for only 1 year. In those areas, there is a new tendency of joint effort. For instance, peasants join one another in buying big farm implements, domestic animals and small tractors. In some areas, new measures have been laid down to take care of "families of four different types of personnel" and households enjoying the "five guarantees."

Peasants demand that there be various forms of production management as well as various ways of production. While solving the question of the system of responsibility in agricultural production the party Central Committee started studying the agricultural structure with a view to developing a diversified economy in the countryside. After a special discussion at the 88th regular meeting of the CCP Central Committee's Secretariat, the party Central Committee and the State Council on 30 March issued a joint circular throughout the country calling for the development of a diversified economy in the countryside. This circular is only about 3,000 Chinese characters long, but it contains the results of a number of investigations made by leading comrades of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. These comrades rushed about and braved hardships to make these investigations.

In the more than 1 year since the establishment of the CCP Central Committee's Secretariat, Comrade Hu Yaobang has conducted investigations in rural areas in 19 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. He carried a notebook in his pocket. During the visit and investigations, he wrote down in his notebook items about diversified economy in various localities. He suggested that every county, commune and production brigade investigate every mountain, every gully and every body of water to find new ways of production.

One day, when he investigated avenues of production at the Sijiqing people's commune in Beijing's suburbs, Comrade Hu Yaobang humorously told cadres of the commune a story according to "The Dream of the Red Chamber": "There is a kind of black stone in the west which can be used by women as a black pigment to paint their eyebrows." "The west" here refer to Xishan Mountain in Beijing's suburbs. Later comrades in that area found this kind of "black stone."

While conducting an investigation in Jinggang Mountains in Jiangxi in last December, Comrade Hu Yaobang summed up the findings of various localities and listed 50 avenues of production under the 5 major categories of cultivation of crops, breeding, handicraft, service trade and harvesting which can be undertaken in rural areas. He said: There are numerous items of a diversified economy, and we all should study such items and give peasants guidance in this regard.

A Continuation of Comrade Mao Zedong's Correct Principles

The questions of the peasantry and agriculture are questions to which our party has always given first priority in carrying out the revolution and construction. A series of principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are precisely a continuation and development of this consistent principle and tactical concept.

While briefing us on the situation, a responsible comrade of the CCP Central Committee's Secretariat particularly stressed this point. He said: At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee on the eve of nationwide liberation, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the proportions of industry and agriculture in the national economy were about 10 percent for industry and 90 percent for agriculture and handicrafts, and that this was "our basic point of departure for all questions during the period of the Chinese revolution and for a fairly long period after victory." Since the founding of new China, the proportion of industry in the national economy has increased, and the individual economy in the countryside has been transformed into a collective economy. However, the rural population accounts for 80 percent of the country's total population, most farm work is still done by manual labor, and peasants still have difficulty in production. This situation has not yet been basically changed. We must grasp this basic point while considering all problems.

In 1954 Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the stress of work in all provinces should be put on agriculture, and that the enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of peasants should be mobilized to carry out socialist transformation and socialist construction. In 1957, he pointed out: "The whole party should attach great importance to agriculture. Agriculture has a vital bearing on the national economy." Comrade Mao Zedong stressed that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and that the national economic plan and other work should be arranged in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. The principles and policies implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee were laid down in accordance with this series of Comrade Mao Zedong's theories and principles, which have been proved correct in practice. The situation at present is, of course, better than that in the past, and considerable developments and innovations have also been made in some fields.

The party Central Committee's major policy decision on the solution of problems in the countryside has rapidly brought about profound changes, as the chaff is taken off rice.

The Chinese countryside is advancing, and so are the 800 million peasants. With the continuing development of agriculture, what new situation will be before hundreds of millions of peasants in our countryside? What will be their new demands?

The party Central Committee has now started making a new program for agricultural development. This is an arduous job calling for the concerted efforts of personnel from various departments, including scientists. Several days ago, teams of a rural investigation group consisting of more than 100 persons left separately for rural areas in Henan, Hebei, Shandong, Anhui-Fujian, Guizhou and other provinces.

Comrade Chen Yun recently pointed out: We must proceed in everything from the basic conditions of the country, which has a population of 1 billion, 800 million of whom are peasants. All trades and departments must keep this in mind while performing their work. Proceeding from the work of their departments, all comrades should think about how to do more good things for the peasants. For instance, when peasants have more money in hand, they want to build houses. Then, industry departments should produce more building materials to meet their needs.

How should one do more good thing for the 800 million peasants and for the 1 billion people throughout the country? This is a question for study by every Communist Party member, every cadre and every department.

HONGQI ARTICLE ON BEING BOTH RED, EXPERT

HK180820 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 8, 16 Apr 81 pp 29-34

[Article by Miao Zuobin [5379 0155 2430]: "Adhere to the Orientation of Being Both Red and Expert"]

[Text] Adhering to the orientation of being both Red and expert and directing students to consciously study and temper themselves in accordance with the objectives of the training carried out by schools is an important subject our educational work must always pay attention to.

What are the objects of the training carried out by schools? Our educational policy explicitly states that we must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker who possess both socialist consciousness and culture, a new socialist man who has both ability and political integrity and who is both Red and expert. These objectives are determined by the historical task confronting our country. The task for people of various nationalities in China at present and for a long time to come is to work with one heart and one mind, unite as one, go all out and struggle hard to build our country, which has a huge population and a poor foundation, into a modern and strong socialist country which has a high degree of democracy and civilization. We must enable every young student to fully understand this point, transform this historical task so as to serve as his aspiration, consciously associate his study activities closely with the destiny of the state, the future of the people and the cause of socialist modernization. We must lead every young student to fully take advantage of and treasure the study conditions created by the party and people, pay attention to the time factor, wholeheartedly devote himself to studying a specialty and improving his knowledge. He must genuinely master the skill of carrying out socialist modernization and establish the world outlook of working for the interests of the overwhelming majority of people of China and the world. He must conscientiously prepare himself properly in these two respects so that after leaving school he will be able to shoulder the heavy task entrusted him by history. To do this also means he must integrate being Red with being expert and adhere to the orientation of being both Red and expert.

As far as young students are concerned, they must strive to study well not only specialized courses, but they must also strive to study political courses well, arm themselves with a scientific world outlook and learn to apply materialist and dialectical viewpoints and methods in observing and handling problems in accordance with the requirements of being both Red and expert. Specialized courses deal with science, and so do political courses. Political and theoretical courses on the basic principles of Marxism deal with the science of the laws of nature and social development, the science of revolution by the oppressed and exploited people, and the science of socialist and communist construction. This science is indispensable for people of all trades because it is an ideological weapon to guide them to understand and change the world and is the sole correct scientific system of ideology with which to understand and develop truth. Hence, it is an essential and prerequisite for the development of all knowledge.

For some years in the past, political courses were reduced to something beyond recognition owing to the damage caused by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their ilk. After restoring order out of chaos, political courses have been greatly improved in recent years. For various reasons, however, some people are still not interested in studying political theory. Some people have even said: Socialism and Marxism-Leninism are all empty and useless words. Many scientists in capitalist countries have not studied Marxism-Leninism at all, but yet they have scored brilliant achievements. Then, what is the use of being Red? This view is obviously wrong. Our young people are the future of the motherland and the successors to the cause of socialism. Their historical responsibility is to hand the revolutionary torch kindled by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries from one generation to another. Therefore, they must understand and firmly believe in the necessity and importance of the leadership of the Communist Party and the historical inevitability of the superiority of the socialist system and the sure realization of communist ideals. They must understand and uphold the people's democratic dictatorship or the state system of proletarian dictatorship as the only road for the transition from socialism to communism. They must understand and firmly believe that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought are the scientific truth guiding our advance. In short, we must uphold the four basic principles and make them the objectives of our lives and the direction in which we should advance. Such a standpoint and understanding will not come about spontaneously. This can only be gradually acquired through the systematic study of basic Marxist theory. Unless one has such training and self-cultivation, one will certainly be shortsighted and narrowminded and will be unable to withstand various tests and setbacks. Even if one can acquire some professional knowledge, one will also be unable to consciously apply his knowledge and work in the interest of the people. Lacking a correct viewpoint to guide them in the complexity of life, some people cannot correctly handle the relationship between personal and public interests, between the collective and the individual and between life and study. Consequently, they have made mistakes or lost their bearings because of their inability to distinguish right from wrong. A handful of them have even become prisoners of erroneous viewpoints and taken the wrong road, causing harm not only to themselves but also to the people. There is no lack of such cases in actual life.

Many of the world famous scientists are not what people think them to be. It is not true that they show no concern for politics and society and only shut themselves up in their laboratories to engage in research, but just the opposite. Many great scientists have shown much concern for politics and society and are of noble character. Einstein criticized the people who advised him "to stick to his own field and leave politics to others" as a sign of "lacking a sense of responsibility." In addition to taking an active part in political affairs, Einstein repeatedly exhorted those young people who buried themselves in their diagrams and equations never to forget to show concern for society and humanity and "to ensure that the fruit of our scientific ideas will be a benefit and not a scourge to mankind." Therefore, he advocated that with regard to the education of an individual, apart from developing the talent that nature had given him, the individual should also strive to develop his sense of responsibility for all of mankind in order to replace society's esteem for power, gains and fame. Here, we must also mention that he showed special respect for the lofty character of Madame Curie. He said: "Even though this character only exists among a small portion of intellectuals in Europe, a relatively bright future lies ahead for Europe." We all know that Marie Curie together with her husband Pierre Curie, after arduous efforts, refined radium from the residue of tons of pitchblende and thus discovered this radioactive element. However, they did not apply for a patent on the discovery but offered it as a gift to mankind. Other people pitied Madame Curie for not applying for a patent, but she never regretted it. Her spirit of self-sacrifice for the development of science is indeed noble. If Madame Curie had not been a person with broadness of vision, would she have given her life for the well-being and happiness of mankind?

If she had been a money worshipper, one who only "looked up to money," could radium have shed its light on the world and served mankind. As we are now living in a socialist society, shouldn't we draw lessons from them and unify specialized study with political orientation and scientific knowledge with moral character? Shouldn't we set higher demands on ourselves, make it our duty to strive for the complete liberation of mankind and take as our point of departure the aspirations of millions upon millions of people so that we may be worthy of the socialist era in which we live?

Studying political courses well in order to heighten awareness and to have a correct ideology is also needed to study specialized courses well. In doing any kind of work, we must have a correct stand, viewpoint and method, and Marxism has provided us with the best theoretical weapons in this respect. If we make a thorough analysis of the achievements of some noted scientists, we will discover that their scientific activities accord with the basic law of dialectical materialism. This is a little known fact. A person may have made some achievements in science, but because he lacks the correct ideological guidance, he cannot break away from outmoded conventions and score an even greater achievement. There are many people like that in the history of science. Regardless of whether a person succeeded or failed or dropped out halfway, the positive and negative aspects of his experiences show us the need for a correct ideological method to guide those engaged in science and specialization. Engels said: "A nation that wants to climb the pinnacles of science cannot possibly manage that without theoretical thought" and "it is precisely dialectics that constitutes the most important form of thinking for present-day natural science, for it alone offers the analogue for and thereby the method of explaining the evolutionary processes occurring in nature, interconnections in general, and transitions from one field of investigation to another." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, pp 467, 466) We must firmly bear in mind this teaching of Engels. Marxism-Leninism is not ineffective and dialectical materialism is not useless. They have only been wantonly distorted and vulgarized by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their ilk. In addition, because our own level of Marxism-Leninism is not high, we are not good at applying them and do not know how to make use of them to correctly analyze and solve problems in actual life (including production practices, social practices and scientific practices). Therefore, we have made mistakes in socialist revolution and construction and caused some people to lose sight of their function and power. As long as we will conscientiously study them, master their scientific system and spiritual essence, we will be able to turn Marxist-Leninist theory into a powerful material force. If we have this kind of understanding, we will feel that Marxist political courses are not a useless thing but something urgently needed by every young person for his own development. If the young person understands that this is an essential preparation for carrying out creative work in the future, he will conscientiously study them on his own initiative. Because he will know: "By following the path of Marxist theory we shall draw closer and closer to objective truth (without ever exhausting it); But by following any other path we shall arrive at nothing but confusion and lies." ("Collected works of Lenin," vol 15, p 143) There are still some problems in our political course and we must still make improvements in many areas. This effort depends on school leadership, the departments concerned and the masses of teachers. All students should also show concern for and actively take part in this reform activity.

We have different appraisals of adhering to the orientation of combining ability with integrity and being both Red and expert and continuing to learn from Lei Feng as well as carrying out the three good--good in health, learning and work--activities in schools. There is a viewpoint which holds that the slogan "both Red and expert" is unscientific and inaccurate because the various aspects of moral character have been excluded and that this slogan is outdated and should be discarded. If that is the case, in what way is this slogan "both Red and expert" outdated and what are the aspects of moral character should be excluded?

Some people sum up moral character as having a positive outlook on life, devotion to work, boldness of vision, courage and resourcefulness, willpower and stamina and indomitable spirit. However, they make no mention of socialist consciousness. Is this correct? No, this is obviously incorrect. The contents of moral character differ vastly depending on the society and the class. The use of red to indicate moral character is not just a form of metaphor. It definitely has the color of the period and the class. Today, it is necessary to uphold the four basic principles. This is the core of socialist consciousness. Discussing moral character without mentioning socialist consciousness in a socialist era can only be described as the method of taking the "soul" out of a thing. Of course, this is not to say that the various aspects of an individual's moral character mentioned above are not necessary and not valuable. The crux of the question is that, in order to enable them to play a positive role, it is necessary to have a correct orientation. We cannot discuss individual moral character in an abstract way without considering certain historical conditions. Abstract individual character does not exist in real life as it is invariably connected with certain social phenomena. Under the circumstance in which socialism has become the cause that the whole Chinese nation is arduously working for, the cultivation and appraisal of any moral character cannot be separated from the four basic principles. If a person lacks lofty communist ideals and aspirations, shows indifference to the socialist cause and is skeptical about the four basic principles, pray, what is his specialized study actually for? How can we talk about his "dedication" and "enthusiasm?" In our country, can there be great enterprise and future for the individual separated from socialism? Can the various efforts and struggles for personal interests that deviate from socialism be described as "courage and resourcefulness" and "boldness of vision?" Can we talk about willpower and indomitable spirit if we leave out socialist consciousness? Shouldn't we consider what road this kind of willpower and indomitable spirit will lead to and what the consequences to the individual and the state are? In urging people to study hard and become useful individuals, we have always related that to the great cause of socialism and communism and linked that up with the basic interests and aspirations of the masses. The willpower and indomitable spirit, courage and resourcefulness and boldness of vision and dedication and enthusiasm of the people are precisely cultivated in the developmental process of this great cause. Only if they are interrelated with this great cause that the millions of people are arduously working for can individual moral character really play a positive role, be of benefit to people and push forward the development of history.

There is another viewpoint that says the requirement for being both Red and expert obstructs the growth of talented people. Some people say that the development of the three good activities, all-round moral, intellectual and physical development and being both Red and expert is a general requirement, and people trained on this basis are of "average ability," whereas the training of "talented people" is a specific requirement, for it requires people to have outstanding creative ability in a certain field. Therefore, the emphasis on being Red and the advocacy of being good in health, learning and working will obstruct one from becoming expert and will be detrimental to the development of creative ability. We cannot agree with this viewpoint. How can the demand on a person to have a correct political orientation and fine moral character while studying a profession obstruct his specialized studies? Is it possible that only one with ability but no moral character and only with expertise but who is not Red can be called talented and become a "genius?" Naturally, this is not the case. By stressing the integration of being Red and expert and good in moral, intellectual and physical education, we only want people to be professionally good as well as politically and ideologically good. If a person is imbued with the noble ideal of working arduously for the cause of communism and the lofty spirit of dedicating his life for the welfare of the Chinese people and the people of the whole world, he will study fervently, throw himself zealously in the pursuit of knowledge, science and truth and work very hard to surmount difficulties. He will stubbornly and diligently work with a high degree of revolutionary enterprise and sense of responsibility, strive to increase his specialized knowledge and improve his understanding and abilities to serve the people.

At the same time, he will take the demands of this era to encourage, goad and supervise himself to keep on making progress. Studying and mastering the world outlook and methodology of dialectical materialism will enable people to distinguish and resist the attack of all forms of idealism and metaphysics, correctly understand and recognize the ways of objective contradictions in things and solve them and eliminate complications in the process of exploring truth. At the same time, he will also understand the law governing social development, keep on correcting his own action and identifying it with the historical trend and the demands of the people, and thereby enable his own specialized knowledge to play a more active role. Moreover, studying and mastering specialized knowledge and improving vocational skill will not only enable him to have the conditions and abilities to better and more effectively transform reality, creatively fulfill the work he has undertaken and realize his revolutionary ideals, but it will also enable him to have a more thorough understanding of the objective law governing the development of things and play a positive promotional role in shaping his dialectical materialist world outlook and scientific work attitude. From this we can see that the requirement for being "both Red and expert" is a unit in itself because they are interrelated and interdependent and each creates the condition for the other. As long as we observe the requirements of different specialized professions, correctly handle the relationship between being Red and expert and do not regard them as being the opposite of one another or substitute one for the other, being Red and expert not only will not obstruct one another but will also promote one another. The requirement for the masses of cadres and young people to be both Red and expert has been put forward by our party on the basis of the summing up of both the positive as well as negative aspects of experiences acquired from the growth of talented people. It reflects the law governing the development of things and will benefit and will not obstruct the growth of talented people.

Another point we must clear up here is that, in the past, it was not our adherence to the principle of being both Red and expert that affected the growth of talented people. There were many historical reasons for this. When we obviously should have promptly shifted the focus of work on economic construction and cultural construction, we however did just the opposite and put the emphasis on taking class struggle as the key link and launching big political movements. Consequently, many people wasted their best years without learning any useful skills, many people became rusty in their professions because they had no opportunity to use their skills and many people with specialized knowledge were even attacked and persecuted during these movements. When the historical task of socialist construction obviously required people to be both Red and expert and to have all-round moral, intellectual and physical development, we did just the opposite by setting up being Red against being expert. We used being Red to negate being expert, accused those who seriously studied specialized knowledge as taking the road to become bourgeois experts and criticized and attacked them. These "leftist" methods greatly obstructed the growth of talented people. We cannot attribute these mistakes to the principle of being both Red and expert and come to the conclusion that we must not adhere to this principle. On the contrary, we should draw a lesson from these mistakes, continue to eliminate various "leftist" ideas and ways of doing things and comprehensively implement this principle. During the 10 years of turmoil, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their ilk displayed a "highly proletarianized and highly revolutionized" banner. They regarded modern superstitious beliefs, boastings, lies and empty talks as being "Red" but called intellectuals the "stinking ninth category" and regarded them as the target of the dictatorship. They regarded all specialists and scholars with academic achievements as reactionary, regarded being Red as the synonym for bourgeoisie and revisionism and criticized it. This was a reactionary traducing of being both Red and expert in every sense. We must fully appraise the serious consequences caused by this kind of disruption and expose and criticize them in every way.

We absolutely cannot allow this kind of disruption to be used as a pretext for opposing the revolutionary slogan of being both Red and expert. Even now, people are still confusing this set of things of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" with the correct advocations of our party and continuing to distort being both Red and expert. People cannot but suspect whether or not the so-called talented people can serve socialism in the final analysis. For example, there are people who say that being Red means being obedient. Because Lei Feng was obedient and did what he was told, therefore he was not a talented person but a piece of timber. Although this belittling of Lei Feng will not tarnish his radiant spirit in any way, there is obviously a motive behind this kind of belittling. They are playing up ultraindividualism to replace the revolutionary slogan of integrating being Red with being expert.

There is another viewpoint that says that mankind's entire wealth of knowledge is not confined to just being Red and expert; that young people should be allowed and encouraged to develop fully in many ways so as to become a generation of "all colors" and this is the hallmark of civilization for today's young people. This is another pretext for opposing being Red and expert. The Red we are talking about mainly denotes revolutionary ideals, stands, principles and moral character. In this sense, the young people we cultivate should be Red successors, but should never be people of "many colors." Those who advocate "all colors" are advocating bourgeois liberalization in disguise. We definitely cannot allow ourselves to be swayed in any way by what other people are saying. The expert we always refer to is human thought and all kinds of scientific knowledge relating to the world of nature and society. In this sense, it can be generalized as mankind's entire wealth of knowledge. It goes without saying that young people can choose a suitable discipline based on their inclination and strong points and the requirements of the state. Every profession requires people and its own leading authority. Those who advocate "all colors" are saying that the requirement of being Red and expert is to cast everyone in the same mold, confine people's thinking and life within a narrow framework and restrict and fetter their individual development, assimilation of knowledge and diversification of talent. If this is not a misunderstanding it must be a kind of prejudice. In requiring our young people to be Red, we are only insisting that the young people of new China must possess the most fundamental of political and moral character. Is this not something we should do? Can this be considered as restricting their free development? We should see that the cause of socialism and communism is a magnificent undertaking of unprecedented arduousness and complexity in the history of mankind, and it has need of new people with all-round development, not just people with lofty sentiment and extensive knowledge, but also people with an inquisitive spirit and creativity who can carry forward the fine traditions of our predecessors. The ultimate goal of becoming both Red and expert is precisely to bring up this kind of new people. Only by becoming a communist can there be a genuine emancipation of individual character and all-round development including interest in life and love for special skills and specialized knowledge. Lenin said: "You can become a communist only when you enrich your mind with knowledge of all the treasures created by mankind." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 348) the various measures adopted by our party are precisely for encouraging and guiding the young people in this direction. In short, by emphasizing being both Red and expert with all-round moral, intellectual and physical development, we are not trying to limit each individual's strong points and characteristics in order to regard all those who engage in various fields of work as the same. Still less are we trying to make people's daily life monotonous and mechanical. On the contrary, under the prerequisite of maintaining the same major political orientation, we encourage each individual to study what he wants to specialize in and to further improve in his specialized fields, thereby creating a situation in which everyone is striving for the best. We have always advocated a rich and colorful, vivid and vigorous, civilized and healthy life. Only in this way will it be more advantageous to the various fronts and trades to bring up more talented people and they will develop faster to fill our country with an array of talented people.

With these outstanding people as the backbone, we will be able to give an impetus to and lead the rest, improve the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation and keep on raising our economic construction and cultural construction to a higher stage of development. The reason we disagree with the theory that advocates "all colors" is not only because it distorts the slogan of both Red and expert, but because we also do not believe that an individual character should be allowed to develop at will without some necessary guidance and standards. There are all kinds of individual characteristics in our world. What we advocate are those characteristic of having a sense of responsibility, of shouldering the heavy historical burden and of striving to make contributions to the socialist cause. As for those harmful and destructive individual characteristics such as individualism or selfishness, seeking only profit, benefiting oneself at public expense and "always looking up to money," the anarchism of defying organization and discipline, suspecting everything and toppling everyone, the decadent behavior of caring only about pleasure, indulging in creature comfort, detesting labor and even degenerating into committing crimes and bringing disgrace to the country, and the activities of those who have been contaminated by the poison of the "gang of four" and are fond of promoting "the four great freedoms," "staging rebellions," "usurping power" and clamoring for a "second revolution" to stir up trouble throughout the country, we not only should not allow them to develop, but we should also think of a way to transform them. Especially as there is still class struggle in the country and the international class struggle still exerts widespread influence, we absolutely cannot allow the decadent ideas of feudalism and capitalism to contaminate and corrupt the minds of our young people at will and ignore their becoming dirtied and spoiled. Otherwise, this will be detrimental to the healthy growth of the young people and harmful to the development and future of the state and nation. We are for the theory of uniting general character with individual character. We not only oppose paying attention only to general character and writing off individual character, but we also oppose all erroneous viewpoints and methods of stressing only individual character and negating general character.

There is a very popular slogan at present called "we should mold ourselves." What is meant by molding ourselves? Should we mold ourselves in accordance with the requirement of the era based on the expectations of the party and people? Or should we cast aside this basic prerequisite, set up other standards and follow our own inclinations in "molding ourselves?" As historical materialists, we uphold the former and oppose the latter. Only if history has need of such talented people can such talented people be produced. Talented people grow up and emerge on the basis of the task put forth by history and in the course of fulfilling the historical task. Separated from the realities of historical tasks, talented people are immaterial and their ability is also meaningless. Our educational policy and our slogan of both Red and expert are precisely a reflection of the requirement of the era and history. "Molding ourselves" means that we must, in the light of this requirement and our own characteristics, rely on collective assistance and individual effort, bring ourselves up to be people with ideals, ambition, knowledge and physical strength capable of shouldering this heavy historical task. When we say we must reach the standards of qualified people, we mean precisely that. This is the only correct way to become a useful person. Naturally, educational departments in charge of organizing, leading, supervising and bringing up talented people must take into consideration the characteristics of everyone, be good at integrating individual characteristics with the requirements of the state, succeed in teaching students in accordance with their aptitude and provide plenty of space for the talented people to develop and grow. It is incorrect if we put one-sided emphasis on work requirement but ignore individual specialized knowledge. Similarly, if we only emphasize individual specialized knowledge but ignore work requirement and regard becoming a useful person merely as making a name for ourselves the center of everything, this will be a greater mistake.

The boundless ocean has plenty of room for the fish to swim and the sky has plenty of space for the bird to fly. The people of the motherland and socialism are the ocean and sky for the young people. Only by closely identifying themselves with the people of the motherland and with socialism can they freely fly and can they individually have bright futures. Some people have also verbally said that they must mold themselves according to the requirement of society, but in fact they have not taken the requirement of society as their point of departure for becoming a useful person but only as a condition they can take advantage of to make a name for themselves. When personal considerations are not in direct conflict with objective requirement, they are able to get along peacefully. However, the moment contradictions appear, they will cast aside the requirement of society and the needs of the state. There are also people who agitate everywhere that in order to become a useful person, one must "go for a branch of learning that receives little attention," "take chances" and "fully express oneself and avoid being overlooked," and "one must not be afraid to indulge in fantasy or entertain foolish ideas. It does not matter if one is wrong a thousand times, but to be correct once is enough. Even the greatest people are also only correct once or twice, and at most three times." They even say that bringing up people in accordance with the requirements of the state is like wanting women to practice the "three obediences and four virtues," and that is not scientific and must be opposed. Is it not very clear where this will lead the people? We believe that any young person with consciousness and foresight will have a clear understanding of the fame and gain motivated "secret of becoming a useful person," "Ways of becoming a useful person" and "Self-molding plans" which sharply manifested one-sided opportunism, currying for personal gain, trying to please people with claptrap and ignoring the collective interests of the state and people, and will reject them.

Being both Red and expert is the requirement of the era, the party, the people and the socialist cause. If we want to give a good account of ourselves in this great era, become useful persons in the four modernizations and develop our talents to the full, we must have a clear understanding of the orientation of advance and resolutely take the Red and expert road.

CENTRAL ORGANS ISSUE EQUIPMENT UTILIZATION CIRCULAR

OW200102 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] The State Economic Commission, the State Machine-Building Industry Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the State Bureau of Supplies, the People's Bank of China, and the People's Construction Bank of China recently issued a circular to reemphasize the point that machinery and electrical equipment in stock must be utilized before the ordering of new equipment. The circular says: Over the past few years, machinery and electrical equipment have been seriously overstocked. Hence, the State Council has time and again given instructions for efforts to curtail ordering and to utilize machinery and electrical equipment in stock. To fully carry out the State Council's instruction, the circular adds: All units in need of machinery and electrical equipment must first make use of their own inventory. They must apply for approval with the higher departments concerned before making purchasing orders. A unified inventory must be made by the state departments in charge of distribution with regard to excavators and 14 other kinds of general purpose equipment that are abundantly in stock. A unified inventory must also be made of the special equipment used by the metallurgical, petroleum, coal, chemical and power industries. Before purchasing the necessary equipment, the units concerned must check whether the equipment is in stock. If they are not in stock, the equipment can be purchased on markets or ordered from production departments after the obtaining of a purchase stamp from the authorizing units of the state departments in charge of distribution.

The circular says: The finance departments are authorized to refuse to reimburse units for equipment not bought in accord with stipulations of the circular. The higher departments concerned must stop distributing bonuses to units, responsible persons and concerned personnel who have violated the regulations. If necessary, responsibility must be affixed on the offenders.

PRODUCTION OF RAILWAY PASSENGER CARS TO INCREASE

OW170254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)--China will produce 1,152 railway passenger carriages this year, a 15 percent increase over 1980, according to the Chinese Ministry of Railways. More than 370 new carriages produced in the first four months of 1981 have been put into use throughout the country. An official in charge of China's rolling stock production said passengers travelling by rail have increased greatly in recent years because of increased domestic commodity trade, more tours by workers and peasants as their income grows and more foreign tourists.

Last year, China's railway carried 912 million passengers, an all-time high. In January through April this year, more than 327 million people have travelled by rail, 7.5 percent more than the corresponding period last year. More people are expected to travel by rail this year than last, according to the railway transport department. Factories under the Railway Ministry are manufacturing more carriages to accommodate the numbers.

The official said more carriages with two 1.6-meter-wide doors, twice as large as usual, will be added to outlying railway services for peasants who carry baskets of farm produce and native products to city markets. China has four factories producing railway passenger cars. The biggest is the Changchun railway carriage works in northeast China, which will produce 702 passenger cars this year.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CHILDREN'S COMMODITIES SET UP

OW200740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)—A national council to oversee the production and improvement of children's articles for daily use was set up Monday in response to a call by the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee.

The Secretariat earlier this year called upon the whole party and members of the society to concern themselves with the healthy growth of the next generation.

The council is chaired by Qiu Chunfu, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, and consists of representatives from the Ministries of Light Industry, Textiles, Commerce, Public Health, Education and Food.

The council is charged with overall planning, investigation and providing solutions to problems with a view to produce more and better consumer goods for children, including confectionery, clothes, toys, stationery and other daily use articles.

The council decided that light industrial departments across the country hold exhibitions of children's daily use articles in provincial capitals around October 1, the National Day of this year, and set up special counters selling children's consumer goods at all sales exhibitions.

JIANGSU HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE ON ELECTIONS

OW2000620 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial work conference on elections concluded in Nanjing 19 May. Zhang Zhongliang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Xie Kedong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Zhizhong, vice governor of Jiangsu Province; and responsible comrades of the concerned departments attended the conference. Also attending the conference were leading comrades of the various prefectural leading groups in charge of election work and the various municipal and county election committees, as well as the responsible persons of the various prefectural, municipal and county offices in charge of election work.

Over the past year and more, 101 county-level units have conducted elections, including 64 counties, 4 municipalities not divided into districts, and 33 municipal districts. Except for a few counties, elections will be completed by the end of July. In some localities the commune- and township-level elections were held simultaneously with the county-level elections.

At the conference Vice Governor Li Zhizhong reported on the election work over the past year and more. (Wang Ruguang), deputy director of the provincial office in charge of elections, made a summation report on election work. The conference also heard a speech by Comrade Xie Kedong on strengthening the leadership to successfully complete election work. Through exchanging experience and discussions, comrades attending the conference unanimously held that the direct county-level elections have brought into full play the democratic rights of the people since the founding of the PRC. Through the elections the people were extensively and profoundly educated on socialist democracy and the legal system. Some 97 percent of the province's constituency turned out to cast their votes, a record high figure for all elections held since the founding of new China. The conference also held that the elections have provided a good education for the cadres and have promoted changes in the cadres' work style. Toward the end, Zhang Zhongliang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the conference. He stressed that the important significance of running the elections well must be viewed from a noble attitude of reforming the state political systems. Election work must be consciously and properly conducted, he insisted. Ziong Tianjing, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and adviser to the Ministry of Civil Affairs, who is now in Nanjing, also attended and addressed the conference.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS JIANGSU TOPONYMY MEETING

OW200628 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Jiangsu Province held a meeting on the survey of toponyms in Changshu County from 12 to 17 May. Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, heard a report on the toponymy survey and gave a speech at the meeting. Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the various prefectural and municipal offices in charge of toponymy work and concerned representatives, totaling more than 70 participants. In his speech, (Wang Ceguang), deputy head of the provincial leading group in charge of toponymy work and director of the provincial topographic bureau, pointed out: The province's toponymy survey work is nearing successful completion. To earnestly organize the work of reexamining the toponymy is an important link in doing the toponymy survey well.

The meeting transmitted the guidelines of the national conference on toponymy work, and discussed and formulated regulations and measures for reexamining the toponyms of the province. The meeting also studied how to make toponymy charts and compile toponymy dictionaries. The toponymy survey work in the province has progressed rapidly. As of now 62 counties and cities of the province's total 75 counties and cities have completed the survey work. This is a historically significant task since the founding of new China. The survey provides valuable data for the motherland's four modernizations program. At the same time a contingent of toponymy workers with practical experience have also been trained in the course of the survey.

JINAN PLA UNITS HOLD YOUTH WORK CONFERENCE

SK200523 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The Jinan PLA units recently held a youth work conference. It relayed the spirit of the all-army youth work conference and earnestly studied the important instructions given by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the cadres' rally of the Jinan PLA units. The conference stressed that the current major tasks for youth work among PLA units should be centered on education to uphold the four basic principles. Efforts should be made to train youths to be the pace setters in building up socialist spiritual civilization.

Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units, attended and addressed the conference. In citing ways to build up spiritual civilization among PLA units, he advanced the following three tasks:

1. Continue to do a good job in studying and implementing the important instructions given by Comrade Hu Yaobang and the spirit of the all-army youth work conference and be glorious pace setters in building up spiritual civilization.
2. Closely integrate the campaign to build up spiritual civilization with the one that seeks to thoroughly implement the spirit of the CCP Central Committee's work conference and conduct education on the four basic principles.
3. Integrate the campaign to build up spiritual civilization with the work of the various tasks of PLA units in promoting military preparedness, training and construction projects.

SHANGHAI PAPER ON ANARCHISM, YOUTH MOVEMENT

HK191020 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 81 p 3

[Article by Jiang Yihua [1203 5030 5478] and Shi Yuanhua [4258 3293 5478]: "Anarchism and Contemporary Youth Movement in China"]

[Text] The contemporary youth movement of our country has advanced in a continuous struggle with various erroneous ideas, including anarchism. The spread of anarchism in contemporary China may generally be divided into three stages. In our country, anarchism was naturally a negation of feudalism. Meanwhile, it was also a return to and a supplement to feudalism. It was able to affect the youth movement to a certain extent because the social foundation and economic conditions that generated anarchism were still present. History has convinced us that despite the temporary invasion of anarchist thinking, all young people who really share the same fate and the same breath with the hundreds of millions of people will eventually in practice convert to the banner of Marxism.

In contemporary China, as a kind of petit bourgeois thinking, anarchism for a time had a fairly substantial influence among some young students and workers. These young people were greatly dissatisfied with reality but did not know the real causes of social problems. They did not know how to solve these problems. They doubted and hated everything. Their indignation, their speculative mentality of staking everything on a single cast of the dice and their political illusion of immediate success combined to make them follow the banner of anarchism. Yet in the continuous historical progress of contemporary society, anarchism went bankrupt again and again. Guided by reality, many hot-blooded youths obsessed with anarchism eventually woke up from their dreams and stepped onto the correct revolutionary path. A small number of diehards who continued going against the current of the times were abandoned by the people. The contemporary youth movement in our country has advanced in a continuous struggle with various erroneous ideas, including anarchism.

(1)

The spread of anarchism in contemporary China may generally be divided into three stages.

Toward the end of the 19th century and in the early 20th century, anarchism began to spread into China. In 1903 and 1904, the beginning of the bourgeois democratic revolution was marked by a quick upsurge.

Many newspapers and magazines started by revolutionaries carried articles on anarchist activities in various European and American countries and advocated translated works on anarchism. In 1907, Zhang Ji, Liu Shupai, He Zhen and others organized in Tokyo "a socialist forum" and inaugurated the paper TIANYI BAO. They later further published HENG BAO. In Paris, Li Shizeng, Wu Zhihui, Zhang Jingjiang, Chu Minyi and others started the weekly NEW CENTURY and published "A Collection on the New Century." They began to systematically preach and introduce anarchism. After the revolution of 1911, Liu Shifu sponsored in 1912 the organization of the "Huiming Society," thus officially setting up the first stage in the spread of anarchism in our country.

Anarchist thinking at this stage opposed the despotic rule of the Qing government and advocated "a revolution against the three cardinal guides" (ruler guides subject, father guides son, and husband guides wife) and "a revolution against ancestors" and the criticism of the Confucian ethical code about "three cardinal guides and five constant virtues" (benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and fidelity). The wickedness of the Western capitalist system was exposed. The necessity of widely paying attention to the liberation of peasants and workers was stressed. Many radical youths were attracted. But they urged overthrowing all power, advocated replacing armed mass struggle with "books, newspapers and speeches," and claimed that so long as everyone saw the necessity of practicing anarchism, then "power could not hold its own" and an ideal society would be offered on a silver platter. Using strong language, they covered up the cowardice in their own actions and created confusion about the target of struggle. After the revolution of 1911, when Yuan Shikai seized control of the country, they called for "remaining aloof from world affairs" and avoiding becoming officials or legislative assembly members, thus "leading the mainstay of the revolution and pure-minded youths to a state of detachment from politics." When Dr Sun Yat-sen launched the second revolution, they slanderously described it as a case of "government overthrowing government." They said, "Even if a successor triumphs over Yuan, it is only the lesser of two evils, or a difference between 50 steps and 100 steps." This had a vicious effect.

The victory of the October Revolution aroused our country's enthusiasm in preaching socialism. Under the guise of "new socialist thinking," anarchism received widespread publicity. Anarchist bodies sprang up in various areas. In Beijing, there were such societies as Shi She, Jinhua She, Fendou She, Huzhu She, Xuehui She and the Chinese rural movement society. In Guangdong, there were Minzhong She, Zhen She, Huiyan She and Su She. In Shanghai, there were Dao Zhe and Minzhong She. In Hankou, there were Jiming She and An She. In Nanjing, there were Qun She and Minfeng She. In Changsha, there was An She and Xing She. Even in Sichuan far away in southwestern China, there were also Shi She, Rensheng She, Banyue She, Jun She, and so forth. There were over several dozen kinds of books and magazines giving publicity to anarchism. Many young students just released from the shackles of feudalism and keen on seeking personal liberation and even some well-known radical democrats were for a time obsessed with anarchism. Receiving publicity from them, anarchism asserted its influence in the worker movement and especially among some handicrafts workers. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "In the initial socialist thinking of various groups, anarchism predominated." This was the second stage in the spread of anarchism in our country.

Anarchism of this period not only resisted imperialist power politics and the dark rule of the northern warlords but also opposed the spread of Marxism in our country and the doctrine of proletarian dictatorship and violent revolution. From 1920, the communist intellectuals of China started unfolding criticism against anarchism and drawing a line of distinction between scientific socialism and anarchism, preparing ideologically for the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

In the period of the first revolutionary civil war and after the failure of the great revolution, the spread of anarchism entered its third stage. The focus of activity of anarchism of this period had gradually shifted from Beijing to Guangzhou and Shanghai. The target of activity had also begun to switch over to workers and peasants or a wider circle of people. The advocates of anarchism took opposition to Marxism and competition with the Chinese Communist Party for the support of the masses as their main target. But the more developed the revolutionary movement, the more difficult it was to sell anarchism and the smaller the market was for it in the youth movement. When the great revolution was sweeping across the country, there remained only a handful of people who clung tenaciously to anarchism. At the end of March 1927, four "founding fathers" of anarchism, including Wu Zhihui and Zhang Jianjiang, first started a "party purge" in rebellion. After the "April 12th" counterrevolutionary coup, under the protective wings of Wu Zhihui, Li Shizeng and others, a few relatively unknown politicians also jointed forces operating a magazine under the name of REVOLUTION and continuously advertising "anarchism." But their speeches and acts fully showed that they not only viciously opposed the Chinese Communist Party and the revolutionary people but made them themselves unacceptable to all factions and middle-of-the-roads who were not really under the Chiang Kai-shek in the Kuomintang. Naturally, they were abandoned by the youth movement that reasserted itself in the new struggle.

(2)

Anarchism once had an important effect on contemporary Chinese society but it never formed into a strict theoretical system. Chinese anarchists copied from abroad Stirner's "anarchist individualism," Proudhon's "social anarchism," Bakunin's "group anarchism," and Kropotkin's "anarchist communism" in their entirety and combined these things with the "idea of great harmony" represented by Confucius and Mencius in ancient China and philosopher Lao Zi's "nihilism"--all this as their own theory.

The supreme ideal of our anarchists was "achieving great harmony regardless of national boundaries, race or distinction between one person and another; equality, without distinction between the poor and the rich, between superiors and inferiors and between the noble and the humble; and freedom, without government intervention, without the restraint of laws and without the restricting effect of the three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues." In fact they harbored the illusion of again putting the whole socioeconomic life on a petit bourgeois basis, so that on the basis of small production and through education, they could ensure "equal distribution" and eliminate all phenomena of inequality. On the surface, they were diametrically opposed to feudal despotism. However, given the continuous existence of small production and universal poverty, this inevitably again led to class division and class oppression and also inevitably again gave rise to the dictatorial rule of feudal despotism. Anarchists found in ancient China their ideal blueprint: "After the three ancient Chinese dynasties--Xia, Shang and Zhou--China was supposedly a dictatorial government, but it was actually close to being an anarchist government." Numerous statements made by them showed that in our country, anarchism was naturally a negation of feudalism and was at the same time a return to and a supplement to feudalism.

Prompted by extreme individualism, anarchists openly declared: "Anarchism's treating an individual as omnipotent is extreme liberalism." "Anarchism is the good friend of individualism." They took individual liberation as a prerequisite for the emancipation of mankind and a mark of social progress. They therefore advocated absolute individual freedom and opposed all authority. Based on such extreme individualism, they declared a government as "a source of all evils" and put everything--dictatorship represented by the Qing government and the northern warlords, bourgeois dictatorship in Europe and America and Soviet Russia's proletarian dictatorship--in the category of things to be toppled. They said: "We do not believe in capitalist power. We do not recognize statesmen's power. Similarly, we do not recognize laborers' power."

However, by simply relying upon "nonrecognition," how could they bring down the regime of landlord and bourgeois classes? Without establishing a powerful regime of the working class, how could they suppress the resistance of the class enemy and guarantee the interests of the broadest mass of workers? At the same time, anarchists called for opposing all that represented organization, discipline and systems, claiming that "any 'rule' in existence means the forfeiture of freedom." This so-called "freedom" was precisely an attempt to turn the proletariat with the strongest sense of discipline and organization into a loosely organized band of bandits that could never win real liberation and freedom.

Anarchists opposed organizing a political party and opposed the Communist Party's leadership over movements of workers, peasants, youths, students and women. They slanderously accused the proletarian political party of abusing "power" and "exercising dictatorship." They claimed, "Since power is opposed to personal freedom, it is not good, and Bolsheviks use power in all matters." In fact, they wanted to get rid of the nerve centers of various revolutionary classes, to eliminate the vanguard teams and command headquarters that united the whole people in fighting for liberation, and to make feudal guilds and farmhouses take the place of the struggle organizations that led the workers, peasants, youths and students in achieving liberation. Amid white terror following the failure of the great revolution, those of the weekly REVOLUTION, which most vociferously cried this slogan, firmly voiced support for maintaining the orthodox position of Chiang Kai-shek--with Wu Zhihui and Li Shizeng as their commander. Did this not most clearly indicate what their "not wanting a political party" actually meant?

Anarchists put forward many programs, such as "a great revolution among the common people," "assassination revolution," "rumormongering revolution," "educational revolution," and so forth to realize "an anarchist communist society." Summed up, these programs boiled down to two approaches: 1) relying on individuals to take risks and 2) so-called "propaganda." For individuals to take risks was to "commit secret murder to get rid of one or two humanitarian bandits to wake up the great majority of people from their dreams and to scare general power holders." However, this was a full revelation of their psychology of not trusting the masses. They shrank away from arduous revolutionary work and counted on luck to achieve instant success. They were the most passionate advocates of "publicity" conducted by everyone in his own way without relying on a political party or relying on the masses. They even thought out a way of spreading rumors, pointing out that "upon meeting with one or several townsmen in a place that we pass through, we should spread the story that an anarchist communist revolution had been started somewhere or that anarchist communism had been realized.... In this way, the story would soon become common talk. In a couple of days, the area concerned would be charged with the atmosphere of anarchist communism, some hot-blooded people might thus be aroused to start a revolution." This really struck us as strange! They harbored the illusion of relying on a few sharp-tongued persons or a few writers with a fluent and pungent style to make trouble and to start at one stroke the so-called "great revolution among the common people." This was of course just a pipe dream.

(3)

That anarchism was popular in contemporary China and accepted by many hot-blooded young people and was capable of producing an influence on the youth movement had deep social and historical roots.

After the opium war, with China increasingly reduced to a semicolonial and semifeudal country, the economic position of the masses of peasants and handicrafts workers underwent drastic changes. An extremely small number of them rose to the bourgeoisie while the overwhelming majority of them were threatened with bankruptcy. Part of the petite bourgeoisie that was driven to desperation became fertile ground for anarchism.

In the early 20th century, anarchism had already been abandoned by advanced proletarians in many European and American countries. However, in China, it was once regarded as the most "thorough" and most "revolutionary" "socialist" theoretical weapon and cherished by some young people who were keen on changing the status quo in China.

A host of facts show that after the May 4th movement, those young people in our country who really wanted to save the country and the people eventually realized that anarchism was not a "new achievement." They realized this after a process of exploration, study and practice, after failures and setbacks and after the test of practice in the Chinese revolution. On discovering the hidden stamp of feudal and bourgeois classes that anarchism bore, they unhesitatingly abandoned it and switched over to the truth of Marxism. Qu Qiubai was originally "an anarchist who was quite like Tolstoy." In practice, he very quickly turned into an outstanding communist. In 1919, Yun Daiying said: "I have believed in anarchism for 7 years." Later, in a turnabout, he "supported the proletarian dictatorship, supported proletarian leadership in the revolution and supported the organization of a new-type party--the Bolshevik Party." Well-known communist fighters Chen Yannian, Chen Qiaonian, Shi Yang and others also once believed in anarchism but eventually in practice saw clearly the reactionary nature of anarchism. They realized that only Marxism could guide people to a correct understanding of the conditions of China and lead revolution to victory and that only Marxist scientific socialism could save China. This was precisely the truth that thousands upon thousands of young revolutionaries discovered in repeated practice after numerous failures and setbacks.

After the founding of the state, our youth movement entered a new historical stage. But in the 10-year period of turmoil, anarchism incited by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" brought great disaster. "Doubt everything and overthrow everything" and "kick out the party committee to make revolution" once became the most popular slogans among young people. For a time this caused our youth movement to be divorced from party leadership and from the Marxist path. The movement took the wrong direction, so that it became the tool of a handful of careerists and conspirators for making trouble and turning a troubled situation to advantage. Its reactionary and destructive nature was thoroughly revealed. Facts show that so long as the social foundation and economic conditions for anarchist thinking continue to exist, or so long as there is the absence of a great increase in productivity or its great development, the absence of a modern industrial force and a new economic structure derived from such productivity, or the absence of a high degree of spiritual civilization in harmony with the prevailing situation, such anarchist thinking can make a comeback, causing harm to the state and the people. The Marxist struggle against anarchism must therefore still be continuously waged. However, there is no doubt that though temporarily exposed to the corrosive effect of anarchist thinking, all young people who really share the same fate and breath with hundreds of millions of people will in practice eventually switch over to the banner of Marxism. That extremely small number of people who are addicted to extreme individualism and who cannot extricate themselves from the quagmire of anarchism should seriously look back over the history of anarchism in the Chinese youth movement and wake up quickly.

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

OW200654 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The third session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held its third plenary meeting on the afternoon of 19 May.

At the meeting Wang Fang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee. In the report Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: In the past year and more, we have organized members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress to conscientiously study the party Central Committee's important documents. As a result, they have further raised their consciousness in implementing the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and in carrying out the guidelines of the central work conference, have upheld the four basic principles, and have implemented the major policy of further economic readjustment and political stability. At the same time, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress has performed its work in accordance with the tasks, functions and powers stipulated in the organic law of the provincial People's Congress.

It has stressed the enactment of local laws and regulations and the work of holding direct elections at the county level, and it has discussed some important questions in the province's work.

Comrade Wang Fang said: The work of holding direct elections at the county level started in our province in the latter part of 1979. So far 30 counties and 9 districts directly under the municipal authority have convened their people's congresses, which have elected their standing committees and the people's governments of their counties or districts. It is necessary to further strengthen leadership over the work of holding direct elections at the county level and to do it well from start to finish throughout the province.

Comrade Wang Fang said: In the past year and more, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress has successively heard and discussed briefings by the provincial People's Procuratorate, the provincial Higher People's Court and the concerned departments of the provincial People's Government on their work. The science, culture and education, legal affairs and economic affairs committees under the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress have also done some activities. Meanwhile, Standing Committee members of the provincial People's Congress were also organized to inspect prices, public order and housing in the two cities of Hangzhou and Ningbo. They also made some investigation and study of forestry in mountainous areas, fishery in Zhoushan, vegetable supplies in urban areas, prevention of environmental pollution and education. The Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress also appointed and removed a number of government functionaries in accordance with the organic law of the local governments.

In his report, Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: In the past year, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress has published a journal, held discussion meetings of people's deputies, and handled letters and visits from people's deputies in order to bring their role into full play and to strengthen its ties with them. At the same time, it has strengthened its examination of and its supervision over the work of handling motions.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: The current political and economic situation in our province is very good, yet the tasks before the people of the province are also very arduous. Under the leadership of the provincial party committee, we must strive to successfully carry out the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. We should mobilize the people throughout the province, under the leadership of party committees and people's governments at various levels, to work hard in high spirits and with one heart and one mind to push forward industrial and agricultural production and other work, and to contribute to fulfilling the arduous tasks of readjusting the national economy, carrying out the national economic plan and promoting the four modernizations on the basis of stability and unity.

The plenary meeting also heard a report by President Gao Wenquan of the provincial Higher People's Court on the work of the court, and a report by Chief Procurator Zhang Shixiang of the provincial People's Procuratorate on the work of the procuratorate.

The two reports point out: The situation of public order in our province is now generally stable after vigorous efforts have been made by various departments to consolidate it. However, there still exist factors for instability. We must resolutely implement the guidelines of the central work conference. Under the unified leadership of party committees, we must use the law as a weapon to deal resolute blows at various forces that undermine stability and unity and to deal resolute blows at those carrying out counterrevolutionary and criminal activities, in order to ensure the smooth development of economic readjustment and the four modernizations.

Executive chairmen of today's plenary meeting were Liu Dan, Wang Qidong, (Yang Baodi), (Chen Yousheng), (Zhong Xianwen), (Zhu Renzhi), (Wang Yuming), (Wen Yun), (Shen Zhiru), (Yang Ganda), (Sun Jishun), (Chen Zhong), (Zhu Fuxing), (Du Bin), (Ji Xiansheng), (Zhu Peilong) and (Hu Zhiwei). All members of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee attending its third session were present at today's plenary meeting as observers.

GUANGDONG PAPER CENSURES SUPERSTITIOUS ACTIVITIES

HK191224 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 81 p 2

[Article by Fan Jiang [0416 3068]: "Stamp Out Unhealthy Trend of Feudal Superstitious Activities"]

[Text] The other day we came across an item which rather startled us. It was about the large-scale feudal superstitious activities of several production brigades of a certain people's commune. What they did was to organize a sort of festival and parade and gave it the name of the "great king and father touring the villages and driving away the evil spirits." A female commune member, styling herself as the "great king and father," appeared in the dress of a temple deity and sat sedately in a sedan chair, holding a long sword in her hand. She led a team of armed armymen and paraded in great style through the streets. The festival lasted for several days and caused much disturbance. In its way, the parade trampled on farmland and the crops in the fields, generally disrupting farm production. Even the schools suspended their classes. Thus, much disorder occurred. Thousands of onlookers watched the proceedings but nobody dared to come forth and stop the procession. Instead, it was allowed to go its own way. What was even more startling was that those who carried the sedan chair and acted as vanguards of the parade were all members of the Communist Party.

It is indeed amusing that today, after we have been on the socialist road for over 30 years, there are still such ridiculous and superstitious feudal comedies. Nonetheless, we should not just laugh it off. Indeed, we should take careful note of this rebirth of feudal superstitious activities in our rural villages at the present time. We should examine how these people who acted in the name of the gods and deities were able to exercise influence over such a vast number of people and make them become their close followers.

It may be recalled that in the early and mid-1950's, the people, from their own personal experience, had come to believe that their delivery depended entirely on the Communist Party and socialism. Many people not only were emancipated and liberated economically and politically but also untied the knot of feudal superstition around their body. Some uneducated people copied the example of Auntie Xianglin in the story narrated by Lu Xun who smashed with her own sword the earthen figures of deities standing at the door of temples and destroyed the earthen and wooden deity figures which they themselves had erected. As for those professionals who depended on feudal superstition for a living, they found their "market" gradually dwindling, although they had not entirely given up hope. Unfortunately, the 10 years of great disaster in the country have seriously damaged the national economy and the broad masses of peasants have suffered hardships beyond description. Being victims of such huge wounds, some people have lost their confidence in the bright future of socialism and begun to place their hopes on what fate has destined for them and on protection from their "deities." As a result, the dregs of feudal superstition have bubbled up to the surface again. Sorcerers and witches as well as people who are superstitious by nature have seized the opportunity to fool the populace and indulge in activities such as rebuilding temples and shrines, promoting worship of the man-made gods, and making false pretenses about gods and spirits. Among them are swindlers and rapists and people spreading malicious rumors, causing much unrest among the people. Some have gone so far as to threaten party members and cadres and generally damage the prestige of the party. Some have even stirred up feuds and disputes between tribes and clans, created public disturbances and brought about ugly incidents involving bloodshed and the loss of human lives, and so forth. All this shows that feudal superstitious activities constitute and adverse current disrupting production in the countryside and generally damaging stability and unity.

What kind of attitude should our extensive masses of party members and cadres adopt vis-à-vis this adverse current? Needless to say, we should stand on the side of "materialism," and battle against it. We should educate the masses to unveil this falsehood. Unfortunately, many party members and cadres have not done this. Instead, they have become the captives and champions of these feudal superstitious activities. It is true that only a small number of party members actually acted as sedan-bearers for the "great king and father" or as the vanguards in the parade mentioned above, but a large number of them still persist in believing in the existence of gods and spirits and in taking active part in feudal superstitious activities. For example, there have been instances in which sick people refuse to visit the doctor but instead pray to the gods and partake of whatever "holy medicine" is purported to have come from the gods for their relief, and in this way have lost their lives. There are also people who, for the sake of rebuilding temples and shrines, have shown their faces in public and solicited funds from all available sources. Again, some people who formerly have led others in trying to break superstitious activities are now scared into submission by the sorcerers and witches and, of their own accord, have repented before the gods seeking their pardon and promising to make amends. In this way, party basic-level organs in the countryside have lost their fighting spirit against feudal superstitious activities.

The emergence of conditions of this kind may not be strange at all. This is because our rural villages used to subsist in a state of extreme backwardness in social culture. They remained for a long time in a stage of small-scale production. The extensive masses of peasants were in the clutches of feudal superstition. The belief in the existence of gods and spirits was deeply ingrained in their minds. Some of them may have become members of the Communist Party and even cadres but their minds still lacked the world outlook of dialectical materialism. Among them were some people who earlier had taken a strong stand against superstition. Unfortunately what they had done was to remove the "deities" in the temples, but not the "deities" in their minds.

When setbacks occurred in their progress, their confidence in the revolution was shaken. Then they would invite the "deities" back in the hope that they would help them to get rich and protect them all their lives. Naturally among them were not a few atheists, but some of the comrades misunderstood the principle laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee concerning emancipating the mind. They believed that emancipation of the mind was tantamount to allowing wild and unbridled thinking and that a person had the liberty to do whatever he liked. They did not dare to interfere with those feudal superstitious activities which clearly had disrupted normal order in the belief that any interference would violate the "freedom of belief." It must be pointed out that engaging in feudal superstitious activities to the extent of disrupting social order is quite different from freedom of belief in the proper sense. We give protection to freedom to propagate atheism and we must educate and arm the people with a scientific world outlook. If we do not even dare to touch ridiculous feudal superstitious activities, how can we bring into play the fighting qualities of the party organization?

At present, our province is fostering socialist spiritual culture and is promoting the "five stresses" and "four beauties" campaigns. In my opinion, as our countryside continues to promote these two forms of activities, we should include science and stamping out superstition as part of their contents. If we can do this, particularly if the party members can take the lead, and thus engender a rich scientific atmosphere, then it goes without saying that there will be no market at all for such feudal superstitious activities as the "great king and father" touring the villages mentioned earlier in this article. In turn, those professionals in superstitious practices will no longer be able to carry on their swindling trade without fear of intervention.

GUANGXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON TAX COLLECTION

HK180256 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 May 81

[Summary] On the evening of 15 May, the Guangxi Regional People's Government held a telephone conference to further implement the spirit of the circular issued by the general revenue bureau of the Ministry of Finance on checking on tax evasion and pressing for the arrears of taxes. The conference demanded that the taxpaying units and individuals in all places throughout the region check on the telephone conference while Zhou Guangchun, regional party committee secretary and regional People's Government vice chairman; and regional People's Government Vice Chairman Ren Gengqing spoke. Those attending included responsible comrades of departments, committees, offices, bureaus and banks concerned at the regional level and responsible persons of the people's governments of all prefectures, municipalities, counties and administrative commissioner's offices. Cadres, staff and workers of the revenue departments listened to the telephone conference.

In their speeches, Zhou Guangchun and Ren Gengqing put forth specific demands and made arrangements for doing a good job of checking on tax evasion and pressing for the arrears of taxes:

"1. It is essential to correctly understand the important significance of work of checking on tax evasion and pressing for the arrears of taxes. Over the past few years, the revenue collected throughout the whole country has accounted for more than half of the state's income. The revenue collected in our region has accounted for a large proportion of the region's income and has been a large source of its income. Whether or not the quota for revenue is fulfilled has a tremendous bearing on balancing the budget. In the wake of the gradual strengthening of the socialist legal system, the present situation of the taxpaying units and individuals who pay taxes in accordance with the regulations has been improved. However, we must see that the phenomenon of tax evasion and arrears of taxes still exists and is fairly serious in some places and units. Therefore, the general revenue bureau has decided that it is very necessary to unfold in a timely manner the work of checking on tax evasion and pressing for the arrears of taxes. All prefectures, municipalities, departments and units must seriously implement the circular.

"2. This work of checking on tax evasion and pressing for the arrears of taxes is the present central task of all revenue departments as well as important work for the people's governments at all levels. The people's governments of all prefectures, administrative commissioner's offices, municipalities and counties must do this work well. They must strengthen leadership and assign a leading comrade to specifically take charge of it. They must hold meetings of the responsible persons of all enterprises to do a good job in publicity and mobilization."

Departments in charge of industrial and commercial enterprises, industrial and commercial departments, banks and judicial departments must coordinate with one another to support this work. They must speed up their work of checking on tax evasion and pressing for the arrears of taxes in state enterprises and urban collective enterprises. They must not carry out large-scale work of checking on the tax evasion of peasants and individual households and pressing for their arrears of taxes. They must also not carry out this work in the counties and municipalities at the border areas, in the old revolutionary bases where taxes are exempted, in Nos 1 and 2 categories of the tax-free minority nationality areas, in the commune-and brigade-run enterprises, and against peasants and individual households. They will continue to pay their taxes in the usual ways. It is imperative to check on taxes evaded from 1 January 1980 and to demand payment of arrears of taxes since that date. We must not look back to an excessively early date.

HENAN ON ELIMINATING LEFTIST, RIGHTIST DEVIATIONS

HK191356 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Services in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 81

[Station commentator's article: "To Uphold the Four Basic Principles, It Is Imperative To Correctly Wage a Struggle Against Deviations"]

[Excerpts] Judging from the current situation, we can see that leftist ideology and mistakes over the past 20 years and more have affected the whole party, thus having deep influence and doing great harm to the party. It is completely correct for us to treat leftist things as the major problem to be solved.

On the other hand, there are also rightist forces that obstruct people from upholding the four basic principles. We must proceed from reality, solve any problem and break through any obstruction. Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, some comrades have failed to understand the line, principles and policies adopted by the party. For example, this province's vast rural areas have implemented various forms of production responsibility systems. This implementation reflects the policy of distribution according to work, adapts to the current level of the development of the productive forces and conforms to the socialist principle. However, some comrades are worried that the orientation of this implementation may be wrong. This anxiety is the result of the influence of leftist theories such as the larger in size and more collective in nature the better.

At present, while primarily checking the leftist ideological influence, we must also pay attention to checking the rightist ideological influence and take notice of the rightist obstructions which harm the four basic principles and obstruct the implementation of the line, principle and policies adopted since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. Of the current rightist things, some are questions of understanding, some are created by antagonistic ideas and some are created by those people who are anxious to stir up trouble. These rightist things find the following expressions in our party and among our cadre ranks: Having an insufficient understanding of, an underestimation of and ineffective measures against the remaining forces of Lin Biao and the gang of four and those forces that oppose the party and socialism; the lack of a firm attitude toward and the failure to take resolute and decisive action against out-and-out individualism, bourgeois liberalization and anarchism. We should fully understand that if we fail to eliminate these rightist things in a timely manner, they will disrupt the political situation of stability and unity, do great damage to the further readjustment of the national economy and endanger the four modernizations. In checking up on leftist and rightist ideological tendencies, we must not make everyone subject to a self-criticism before he can pass the test nor must we check up on all levels. We should primarily rely on leading cadres conscientiously checking leftist or rightist ideological influences through study, enlightened guidance, criticism and self-criticism. With regard to ordinary cadres and the masses, we should solve problems on the basis of facts. We must not rashly criticize from the higher plane of principles and two-line struggle nor must we willfully label this as leftist and that as rightist. In short, we must proceed in everything from reality, seek truth from facts and handle affairs in accordance with concrete conditions. We must under no circumstances seek uniformity regardless of actual conditions.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG SUGAR OUTPUT--Guangzhou, 15 May (XINHUA)--Output of cane sugar in Guangdong Province, a leading Chinese cane producer, hit an all-time high in 1980-81, according to the provincial light industrial department. The output of sugar in 1980-81 was 1.01 million tons as compared with 827,400 tons in 1979-80. A spokesman for the provincial department said favorable weather, encouragement of individual responsibility in rural areas and an increase in state purchase prices last year were responsible for increased cane output. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0151 GMT 15 May 81 OW]

GUIZHOU MEETING ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD HELD

HK160626 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpts] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, party committees and government at all levels must strengthen leadership, grasp planned parenthood work as firmly as they grasp material production, rapidly reverse the passive situation that has emerged in the province's planned parenthood work in recent years, and strive to fulfill the province's population growth control plan for this year. This was the urgent demand put forward by a provincial CCP Committee and People's Government telephone conference on planned parenthood, held on the evening of 12 May. Comrade Su Gang presided at the meeting. Comrades Miao Chunting and Zhang Yuqin spoke.

The meeting pointed to a number of major problems in the province's planned parenthood work last year and in the first quarter of this year. First, the situation of high growth rate, high rate of birth of more than one child and low proportion of single children has not changed. As a result the province lags very far behind advanced national levels in all these aspects. Secondly, the work has not developed evenly. Thirdly, the number of sterilization operations carried out in the first quarter of the year was 39 percent less than in the same period last year.

The meeting stressed: Unless prompt action is taken to solve these problems, there will be a great rise in the province's birthrate this year compared to last year. Party and government leaders at all levels must have a sober understanding of this situation and make a full estimate of it.

In accordance with the central demands and the problems in work in the province, the meeting demanded that the province get a serious grasp of the following work: 1) carry out planned parenthood work on a large scale three times this year, according to the arrangements of the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government. The first time is around the busy season of reaping and sowing; 2) take women whose pregnancies are outside the plan, especially those expecting a second child or more, as the key targets and resolutely mobilize them to carry out remedial measures; 3) party committees at all levels and all party and CYL members must resolutely meet the demands of the Central Committee's open letter and fully play an exemplary and model role in planned parenthood; 4) it is necessary to relax the agricultural policies and continue to get a tight grasp of planned parenthood; 5) deal resolute blows at criminal activities that sabotage planned parenthood, to protect the activism of the planned parenthood cadres and activists; 6) party and government leaders at all levels should further seriously study the party's principles, policies and documents on planned parenthood.

CHI BIQING AT GUIZHOU DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK160234 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] A Guizhou provincial discipline inspection work conference which concluded on 14 May stressed: Promoting the party work style is the fundamental task of the discipline inspection committees at all levels. We must place the focus of work on ensuring the party's line, principles and policies, uphold the four basic principles, and guarantee the smooth implementation of the central work conference principle on economic readjustment and political stability.

The meeting was convened in Guiyang on 8 May by the provincial discipline inspection committee. Comrade Wang Chaowen, a member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, conveyed the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Comrade Luo Ying, secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs in the provincial discipline inspection committee, spoke on the committee's views on implementing the spirit of that session. Chen Xinggeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, presided at the meeting and gave a summation.

Comrade Chi Biqing, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. After reviewing the province's economic and political situation, he pointed out: The key to resolutely implementing the party's line, principles and policies, smoothly accomplishing the task of economic readjustment and political stability and developing the excellent situation in the province lies in improving party work style. This is the business of the whole party, and the whole party must attach importance to it. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over discipline inspection work and be concerned for and support this work.

The participants pointed out: The discipline inspection departments at all levels must regard upholding the four basic principles and ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies as the current focus of work. They must grasp the struggle against unhealthy trends in the economic field as an important task. Hence the discipline inspection departments at all levels must help the party committees to strengthen education in party line, principles and policies and party spirit, rules and regulations for the party members, and merge the thinking of the whole party with the party line.

GUIZHOU RIBAO URGES IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK170336 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 May 81

[Report on 17 May GUIZHOU RIBAO editorial: "Strengthen Party Leadership and Improve Party Work Style"]

[Text] Promoting party work style, strictly observing party discipline and ensuring the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies represent a major task facing all party comrades. We must persistently implement the guiding principles on inner-party political life, step up the steeling of party spirit, stimulate our revolutionary spirit, rectify unhealthy trends and truly promote party work style, to ensure the smooth implementation of the principle put forward by the central work conference on achieving further economic readjustment and political stability.

The editorial points out: The key to promoting party work style lies in the party committees attaching importance to it and the leadership taking the lead. Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that the question of the party work style of the governing party is a matter of life or death for the party. This is a major theoretical and practical issue put forward by summing up the party's historical experiences of the past 30 years and in accordance with the historical experiences of the international communist movement. This is a very important issue to which we must pay great attention. Party organizations at all levels must fully understand this, put the question of promoting party work style in an important place on their agenda, seriously check on what unhealthy trends exist in their areas and units, and so well in solving the current most prominent problems that arouse the greatest objections among the masses. Starting with the leadership and with one level grasping another, it is necessary to fully launch the party members and masses to struggle against unhealthy tendencies, especially against erroneous tendencies in refusing to carry out the party's line, principles and policies.

The editorial stresses: Doing a good job in discipline inspection work and rectifying unhealthy trends constitutes an arduous task. It is necessary to devote great energy and effort to this work. At present there is still great resistance to this work. For instance, some people engage in delaying tactics as soon as a case is brought forward. Some use their powers to protect and connive at those who make mistakes. Some put obstacles in the way of personnel handling cases and refuse to provide them with information. Some even deal retaliatory blows at persons who expose wrongdoings. At the same time certain comrades are afraid of offending people, lay much stress on the flowers and little on the thorns, and adopt an attitude of silence and indifference toward unhealthy trends. In fact they unwittingly tolerate the unhealthy trends. It is therefore necessary to continue to study the guiding principles and the central work conference documents, grasp the weapons, boost our spirits, clear away interference and dare to struggle.

In taking the lead to promote party work style, party committees at all levels must deal seriously with people who suppress criticism, hinder and sabotage discipline inspection work and deal retaliatory blows at others. It is necessary to criticize and educate those people who fail to wage struggle against words and deeds that violate the four basic principles. We must vigorously advocate support for party members and cadres who wage unwearying struggle against things that harm party interests. Only thus can we ensure the smooth progress of discipline inspection work and rapidly bring a turn for the better in party work style.

CHENGDU PLA UNITS STAGE MILITARY PARADE 15 MAY

HK180531 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] The PLA units stationed in Chengdu held a military parade and formation drill display on the square of the Chengdu PLA units organs on 15 May. Chengdu PLA units Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua and other leading comrades reviewed the parade. Representatives of the Chengdu PLA units organs and PLA units stationed in Chengdu watched the parade and display. The parade was smart and martial in appearance, making a profound impression on the watchers.

Chengdu PLA units Deputy Commander Ru Fuyi made a speech at the conclusion of the parade and display. He demanded that the units enhance understanding, strengthen leadership and get a good grasp of drilling. Deputy Commander Ru particularly stressed the importance of education in keeping good health. He expressed the hope that the units would combine drilling with building socialist spiritual civilization, and with launching "four possession, three stress and two fearless" activities. The units should cultivate excellent work style and strict discipline by drilling, and truly become fine standard bearers in building socialist spiritual civilization and a steel Great Wall defending the great motherland.

KUNMING PLA UNIT COMMENDED FOR BORDER ENGAGEMENT

HK160749 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The Kunming PLA units issued an order on 12 May commending the commanders and fighters of the border defense unit who wiped out intruding Vietnamese Army personnel in Koulin District of Menggong commune in Malipo County on 7 May. Early in the morning of 7 May, under artillery cover, the Vietnamese Army brazenly intruded into Koulin district of Menggong commune in our Malipo County, where they grabbed materials, laid mines, and attacked and burned Chinese border villages. Faced with this intolerable situation, our border defense unit delivered a vehement counterattack and after a fierce battle wiped out all 170 intruding Vietnamese Army personnel, including 3 officers, and captured large quantities of arms and ammunition including guns, rocket launchers, flame-throwers, light and heavy machineguns and so on. They severely punished the invaders.

The order highly praised the patriotism and revolutionary heroism of the border defense commanders and fighters and their spirit of fearing no hardship, pain or bloody sacrifice. The order said: This counterattack was a superb battle of annihilation and gained great prestige for the country and the army. The order called on all commanders and fighters who took part in the battle to work ceaselessly and unremittingly to seriously sum up experiences, to heighten vigilance a hundred-fold, to stand in combat readiness, to be always ready to hit at intruding enemies, and to gain new merit in defending the border and upholding the dignity of the motherland.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO COMMENTS ON BUREAUCRATIC CLASS

SK200930 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 May 81

[Report on HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 20 May contributing commentator's article: "Comment on One Viewpoint on the Major Contradiction in Society"]

[Text] The article points out: Over the past 2 years some people have tried hard through various channels to advocate a conspicuous viewpoint which says that the current major contradiction in our society is a so-called contradiction between the people and the bureaucratic class. They have advocated a great theoretical and practical issue which directly affects our formulation of the general task, the general line and the work emphasis for the entire party and all the people for the current period. Therefore, this issue must be thoroughly discussed.

The article states: The second session of the Fifth NPC analyzed, in a down-to-earth manner, our country's class situation and the great change in class struggle. It pointed out that according to Comrade Mao Zedong's theory, the fundamental contradictions in a socialist society still lie between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. However, these contradictions in socialist society are basically different in nature and in form from those in the old society. Under the socialist system, our fundamental task has changed from emancipating productive forces into protecting and developing productive forces under new relations of production. The purpose of the dictatorship of the proletariat is protecting the people to undertake peaceful labor and building our country into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

The article continues: Historical experiences and lessons teach us that we must have a realistic assessment and a scientific policy toward the class struggle which still exists after the socialist transformation has by and large been completed. We should not only oppose the tendency to think that class struggle has died out or to belittle the existing class struggle. Also, we should guard against and oppose seeking or even creating class enemies among the people whose basic interest is the same as ours. Evidently, to regard the contradiction between the people and the so-called bureaucratic class as a major contradiction in current society means to repeat the old, fallacious concept of "capitalist roaders within the party" and "the bourgeoisie within the party" which prevailed during the Great Cultural Revolution.

The article points out: Bureaucracy is a longstanding complicated historical phenomenon. Our present bureaucracy is different from that in the old society or in capitalist countries. It is a bureaucracy different from its original sense. We can call it a bureaucracy without bureaucratic political systems. It is not the bureaucracy of a complete form, but the bureaucracy of a vestigial form, the bureaucracy which is being overcome and going to its doom. If we clearly understand the special nature of the bureaucracy existing under socialist conditions, we can easily reach the conclusion that bureaucracy has no inevitable or essential connection with the socialist system. Bureaucracy in the revolutionary ranks is a stubborn disease, but by no means an incurable disease. We need not destroy the socialist system to eliminate bureaucracy. On the contrary, we can gradually eliminate it in our process to improve the socialist system.

The article says: Only socialist democracy can overcome bureaucracy. However, socialist democracy cannot be realized spontaneously. It is a social process in which the Communist Party leads the people to struggle on their own initiative. A very small number of people advocate that we follow the example of the democratic systems of the Western bourgeoisie or indiscriminately copy them. The crucial point of this is to get rid of party leadership, but this will push these people toward a very dangerous position. Democracy without party leadership is not socialist democracy at all. Kicking out party committees to achieve democracy is nothing but the same old trick of eliminating party committees to make revolution. By doing so, we will never eliminate bureaucracy but will impair the socialist system and make bureaucracy and other social malpractices spread rampantly. The lessons of the Great Cultural Revolution are good proof of this.

HARBIN HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY MOBILIZATION RALLY

SK200950 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Harbin Municipality, Heilongjiang Province, held a mobilization rally today on consolidation of public security. The rally urged the people throughout the municipality to actively go into action to penetratingly implement the state's legal system and to deal blows at various criminals so as to ensure smooth progress of economic readjustment and consolidation of the excellent situation of stability and unity.

Attending the rally were party or administrative responsible comrades from various organs, schools, enterprises and establishments throughout Harbin Municipality and responsible persons from various units at national, provincial and municipal levels, totaling over 2,200 persons.

Generally speaking, the current public security situation in Harbin Municipality is good. However, there are still unstable factors in many fields. Therefore, we must do a good job in conducting public security control with the participation of the masses from various social circles.

Wang Huacheng, deputy secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of the municipality, addressed the rally. He urged various units and departments concerned to organize the people to learn from Comrade (Hou Guoyu) for her heroic deed of having no fear in arresting murderers. Efforts should be made to enlighten the people with the principle that it is everyone's duty to achieve success in consolidating public security.

He stressed: Various units, schools and families should be fully responsible for this work. As for youths who have broken the law, it is necessary to enthusiastically, carefully and painstakingly conduct ideological and political education among them.

Comrade Wang Huacheng urged various public security, judicial, procuratorial and political departments at all levels to truly and fully exercise their functions and powers. All criminal cases should be dealt with in a timely manner and on a crash basis. Efforts should be made to persuade the people to join in various activities consolidating public security. They should always support the people and deal blows at criminal arrogance.

Representatives from Daoli and Nangang districts, Harbin municipal engineering college and the Suhua Jiang department store delivered speeches at the rally. They pledged to earnestly analyze and study the current new characteristics and situation prevailing in public security work, organize various forces of all social circles, foster close cooperation among them and make concerted efforts to do a good job in consolidating public security, improving and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity and accelerating the program to achieve the four modernizations.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN INSPECTS MILKING MACHINE

SK200532 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] According to our sources, the Anda County dairy mechanization institute in Heilongjiang Province recently trial-produced an automatic milking machine. The provincial scientific and technological commission held a quality appraisal meeting of the new product in Anda County from 13 to 16 May. The newly manufactured machine was officially qualified at the meeting and was conferred with the certificate of inspection on 16 May. Experts attending the meeting praised the merits of the machine, including the excellent automatic functioning of its gear section, and its clean and safe operation.

During the meeting, Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, came to the meeting hall to carefully examine the new automatic machine and praise the technicians and scientific and technological personnel for their outstanding achievements.

SHENYANG'S DALIAN SETS UP JOINT PORT COMMITTEE

OW191415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0713 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Shenyang, 19 May (XINHUA)--With the approval of the Dalian Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal People's Government, the Dalian port joint committee has been set up recently and begun its operation. This is an important measure adopted by Dalian Municipality to whip up the enthusiasm of the various departments in the port and to further tap the port's potential and raise its capabilities in handling freight.

The Dalian port joint committee is composed of leaders of Dalian port, the Dalian railway subbureau, agencies handling foreign trade and foreign vessels, the office in charge of foreign affairs, the customs office, the commodity examination bureau and other departments. It is a power organ under the Dalian municipal government. Its main task is to implement the various directives and regulations on port work issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, strengthen cooperation among port, railway and foreign trade departments, help them coordinate with each other and arbitrate their disputes, and do a good job in linking cargo with vessels and railways so as to raise the capabilities of the port in handling freight.

BRIEFS

JILIN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--A provincial work conference on capital construction was held recently in Jilin Province. It pointed out that though the 1981 state investment has decreased by 560 million yuan as compared to the 1980 figure, the scale of Jilin Province's capital construction is the eighth largest in the over 30 years since the country's founding. It also pointed out that in the first quarter of 1981, the province fulfilled only 6.5 percent of the annual capital construction plan. Therefore, the conference called for concentrated efforts to readjust the capital construction front to fulfill the annual capital construction plan. Provincial Governor Yu Ke attended the conference. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 81 SK]

JILIN COMMODITY HOUSES--In the past 2 years, Jilin Province has sold 2,275 units of urban commodity houses with an aggregate floor space of 100,352 square meters. The 15.36 million yuan recovered from the sales of these houses will be used to build more commodity houses. The state has funded about 50 percent of these construction expenses. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 May 81 SK]

JILIN SPRING SOWING--Jilin Province has virtually completed spring sowing. As of 10 May, 96 percent of the projected acreage had been sown, and soybean acreage had been 840,000 mu more than the corresponding 1980 period. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 81 SK]

EXECUTIVE YUAN: PRC UNITED FRONT PLOT FAILS

OW151435 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 15 May (CNA)--The Peiping regime is suffering from the failure of its "united front plot" and its propaganda organs have again resorted to distorted and vicious attack on the Republic of China, according to a report of the executive yuan.

In a written reply to the legislative yuan, the executive yuan said that this nation continues to stand firm in its anti-communist policy, and that there is no possibility for any contact, negotiation, or compromise between this government and the Peiping regime.

The government has already formulated guidelines for Chinese representatives and students (?abroad) to crush communist "united front plot."

The report [words indistinct] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan on Jan. 12, 1979, pointed out in a statement that (?China) can be united only under the guidelines of san min chu i (three principles of the people). He also called on the Chinese communists to forsake Marxism-Leninism [words indistinct] communist dictatorship by learning from Taipei in political affairs and economic development. Warm response to the premier's call by Chinese people at home and abroad and on the China mainland have panicked the Peiping regime.

The Chinese communists launched a campaign of "four persistences" urging the people on the mainland to carry out socialism, Marxism-Leninism, communist dictatorship, and proletarian dictatorship. In the meantime, they have resumed vicious attack against the Republic of China because their "peace overture" had trapped themselves in a disadvantageous position.

CCP DOCUMENT ON ANTICOMMUNIST CASES CITED

OW151515 Taipei CNA in English 1332 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 15 May (CNA)--The increasing anti-communist and anti-Teng Hsiao-ping movements on the China mainland have created tremendous impact on the power holders in Peiping, according to reports reaching here from behind the bamboo curtain.

A "secret document" issued early this year by the Communist Party "central" noted that over 320 serious anti-communist cases occurred last year mostly in Peiping and Tientsin, the report said. The document also revealed that the activities and the organizations behind them were secretly supported by high-level communist cadres. The organizations consisted of offsprings of the cadres and former "Red Guards" with age ranging from 25 to 35. In December last year, pistols and bullets had been stolen from Tientsin police by the organizations.

In Shanghai, families of communist cadres were attacked, their houses and cars damaged. There were 140 such cases last year, compared with only 39 in 1978. For example, in February this year, the son of Su Yung-shen, a Communist Chinese naval "officer," was beaten up and (?made) disabled. Such incident has made all communist cadres feel unsafe. They had demanded special protection from the police for their families.

From the beginning of this year, the reports pointed out, Peiping regime had repeatedly admitted that it is threatened by the danger of "second Cultural Revolution."

CHINA POST EDITORIAL ON ARMS SALES TO PRC

OW191045 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 May 81 p 4

[Editorial: "American People Oppose Arms Sales to Red China"]

[Text] American newspapers and the American people warn the Reagan administration not to sell U.S. military hardware to Communist China.

One warning was voiced in an editorial in the Los Angeles TIMES: "Everything considered," the editorial declared, "it looks very much as if the supplying of weapons to Communist China would do more harm than good. The wisdom of the move should be debated now before such a fateful decision is made."

On the other side of the United States the influential New York TIMES expressed its strong opposition to any sale of arms to Peiping. The editorial declared: "Long before the United States began to seek normalization of relations with Communist China, the government and the people of the Republic of China in Taiwan had already pointed out that the U.S. Government's effort to associate with Communist China in order to check Russian expansion was an unrealistic policy and would do more harm than good."

U.S. Senator John Glenn of Ohio is another voice raised in opposition. The senator pointed out that if Communist China does not get better weapons soon, it will become vastly inferior to the Soviet Union. In fact, he added, Communist China is already outclassed. The situation could not be changed, he emphasized, for less than the expenditure of \$100 billion or more.

The Ohio senator added: "Peiping's inferiority does not mean the USSR is about to invade the Chinese mainland. The Russian communists may be Afghanistan crazy, but they are not China crazy. Moscow would like to be Peiping's big brother again and will continue its alternation of sweet talk and threats. It will not go marching against the Chinese."

If the United States does sell arms to Communist China it is likely the arms will go to Cambodia to be used against Vietnam in the struggle for that war-torn country. The sale then would have no benefit for either the United States or Communist China.

In all this flurry of words the Republic of China continues to be calm. We welcome our improved relationship with the Reagan administration. We recognize, as do the wise leaders in the United States, that the Republic of China has a great deal to contribute to America, both in trade and militarily. Taiwan is a key link in the American defense line in the Pacific. Our armed forces are acknowledged to be the best fighting force in Asia. Moreover, through the purchase of new submarines from the Netherlands and with the addition of new fighter planes from the United States, our military contribution will be greater than ever before.

Perhaps our most significant weapon is psychological. The Republic of China is the symbol of hope for the oppressed people on the mainland. It is our example which sparks mounting unrest and opposition to Peiping throughout mainland China.

RADIO LAUDS PROPOSED PACIFIC SECURITY COMMUNITY

OW171333 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 17 May 81

[Station commentary: "Alliance of Free Nations"]

[Text] A new Pacific security community, not a U.S.-dominated Pacific NATO, is being proposed in a publication of an American foreign policy and research organization. The community will be made up of noncommunist nations of Asia--Japan, the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand. Such a community should develop organically united by a common perception and shared vital interests, writes Dr Paul Seabury, a professor of political science at the University of California at Berkeley in the book, "America's State in the Pacific," published by the Ethics in Public Policy Center of Washington, D.C.

This is certainly a sensible suggestion. As the professor pointed out, the western Pacific basin has become a zone of industrial and commercial vigor which rivals the north Atlantic as the center of the world economy. He could also be right in predicting that by the year 2000 the combined industrial power of Japan, free China, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia is likely to be far greater than that of the United States or Western Europe.

Besides, an alliance among nations sharing common political and economic systems would be a natural grouping without financing danger. And such an alliance would be far stronger and more long-lasting than marriages of convenience.

Unfortunately, the noncommunist countries in Asia do not always see eye to eye regarding the best way to check communist aggression. Only the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea are consistent in their anticommunist stands. Most of the other countries pursue an anticommunist policy at home while seeking accommodations with the communists in their foreign policy.

Even worse is the practice of some noncommunist nations in Asia in preferring some communists to others. A case in point is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations taking sides in the Moscow-Peiping rivalry for control of free Asia. ASEAN is clearly on the side of Communist China with regards to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, obviously on the assumption that the Peiping regime is the lesser of two evils. Japan, Australia and New Zealand are also more or less in favor of the Red China card concept, when it comes to devising strategy to counter Soviet expansion in Asia.

What these free Asian nations fail to see is that Communist China has no intention of standing up against the Soviets in defense of free Asia and that a strong Communist China would be a far greater danger to free Asia than the Soviet Union.

PREMIER ATTENDS FETE FOR DEPARTING ROK ENVOY

OW200309 Taipei CNA in English 0247 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 20 May (CNA)--The Embassy of the Republic of Korea Tuesday held a farewell party for Ambassador Ok Man-ho and his wife.

Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and other Chinese Government officials attended the party hosted by Minister Min Yong-su of the embassy.

Amb. Ok bid farewell to more than 200 guests at the party, including Chinese Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. In recognition of his contributions to the promotion of Sino-Korean friendship, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung will decorate Amb. Ok with the medal of brilliant star with grand cordon this afternoon at the Taipei guest house.

The Oks are scheduled to leave here for home May 27.

TEST RUN ON NEWLY ESTABLISHED YELLOW CAKE PLANT

OW161313 Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 16 May (CNA)--The Institute of Nuclear Energy Research and the China Phosphate Industries Corp. are conducting a test run on the newly established yellow cake plant, the Atomic Energy Council reported.

Yellow cake is a substance refined from phosphoric acid from which uranium can be extracted.

The extraction process is developed by the Institute of Nuclear Energy Research, an agency of the Atomic Energy Council, and has already acquired patent rights both at home and worldwide.

Research and development began four years ago.

After successful tests, the institute and the China phosphate industries began cooperation. The current plan is to produce 10 tons of uranium a year.

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC LEADERS' VISITS WITHIN COUNTRY

HK160424 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 May 81 p 3

[Special feature by Kan Wei [3927 4850]: "Central Leaders Return to Beijing One After Another"]

[Text] Those central leaders who made inspections of other parts of China prior to the arrival of this year's May day are returning to Beijing one after another.

According to incomplete statistics concerning those high-level leaders of the CCP Central Committee who left Beijing for other parts of the country, there were at least three vice chairmen or Standing Committee members and more than six full members or alternate members of the Political Bureau including the general secretary and secretaries of the Secretariat.

Vice Chairman Ye Jianying has been residing in the south since last winter. Guangdong has a relatively mild climate, thus being a suitable place for old people to spend the winter. During his stay in the south, Marshal Ye concerned himself with various types of construction work in addition to receiving foreign guests. Political Bureau member Wang Zhen was also in Guangdong around the spring festival. During his stay in Guangdong, he inspected many areas. For example, during his visit to Shaoguan Prefecture, a place of strategic importance in the northern part of Guangdong, he inspected the Shaoguan iron and steel plant which is one of the largest iron and steel plants in southern China and took some examples of the plant's steel alloy. He then reported on his inspection to Marshal Ye and, together, they studied this work. In late March, Marshal Ye and Wang Zhen inspected Zhongshan and Zhuhai.

Marshal Ye arrived in Shanghai before May day. However, Wang Zhen returned to Beijing and attended the 30 April get-together in celebration of May day.

Vice Chairman Chen Yun is also very old. He has always loved to spend the winter in the area south of the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, particularly in Jiangsu and Zhejiang. Evidently, Vice Chairman Chen Yun went to the area south of the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang following his participation in the central work conference held at the end of last year. A number of conferences on economic construction were held in Shanghai in the spring of this year. They included the national conference on industry and communications which discussed and decided on the industrial and communications front's tasks for 1981. Yu Qiuli, secretary of the Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, and Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, presided over this conference. I believe that participants in these conferences had to comply with Vice Chairman Chen Yun's instructions on important issues concerning economic construction and that they also had to report to him on their work. Therefore, when Chen Yun was in Hangzhou on May day, Yao Yilin went to Hangzhou from Shanghai. Yao Yilin quickly returned to Beijing and attended a "May 4th movement" concert which was held in Beijing on 4 May.

CCP Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang jubilantly celebrated May day in Jinan, Shandong. He had been inspecting work in Shandong Province long before the arrival of May day. Last year Shandong Province achieved great agricultural successes including its remarkable output of cotton and grain. These successes were achieved due to the implementation of the principle and policies formulated by the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. The general secretary's personal inspection of this province was an event of important significance. On 3 May, he inspected the Jinan PLA units in Shandong and spoke at a meeting of military cadres. Hu Yaobang has already returned to Beijing and attended the 10 May ceremony for paying last respects to the remains of Zhu Yunshan, chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang.

In the past few years, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council have repeatedly called on leading cadres of the party and government to be men of action, stop bragging and go to the grassroots to investigate and study new problems. During the second half of last year, Zhao Ziyang, Political Bureau Standing Committee member and premier of the State Council, made some private inspections and unannounced visits to various provinces. Early this year he also inspected Hubei's Gezhouba project on the day the dam was closed. The general

secretary of the CCP Central Committee and the premier of the State Council have set good examples for leading cadres of the party and government.

Wei Guoqing, Political Bureau member and director of the PLA General Political Department, also went to Jiangsu in the south in mid-April. He inspected the Nanjing PLA units and conducted investigations and studies for 10 days. He then returned to Beijing to celebrate May day. He also attended a 2 May meeting of the representatives of the youths of the Beijing PLA units.

Both Political Bureau member Xu Shiyou and Political Bureau alternate member Chen Muhua celebrated May day in Nanjing. Veteran General Xu has been staying in Nanjing in recent years. Nanjing is an important military training base in eastern China. Marshal Liu Bocheng had resided there in the past. Marshal Liu is old and infirm, he is confined to bed because of paralysis. He returned to Beijing to recuperate some time ago. This was probably the reason for Xu Shiyou's stay in Nanjing. Chen Muhua received the wife of the Tunisian president in Beijing on 25 April. She then went to Nanjing to preside over a public health meeting of eight provinces, municipalities and regions which was held from 27 to 30 April. It seems that Chen Muhua, a Political Bureau alternate member and a vice premier, is now in charge of work concerning medical matters, public health, population and planned parenthood. Vice Premier Yang Jingren is now in charge of sports, thus taking over Chen Xilian's work.

Political Bureau member Li Desheng, a long-timer in northeast China's Shenyang, arrived in Jiamusi, Heilongjiang, around May day. As commander of the Shenyang PLA units, Li Desheng exercises control over northeast China's three provincial military districts. He has frequently conducted inspection tours of the northern border areas. In late April, an exceptionally serious ice run occurred in Jiamusi's Songhua River: There was a sudden thawing of the frozen river, thus threatening the levees and almost causing a serious disaster. The local army men and people rushed to deal with this emergency and artillerymen used their equipment to shore up the frozen levees, thus heading off a disaster. It seemed that Li Desheng's visit to Jiamusi was related to this event. On the eve of May day, Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, personally visited young fighters at their sentry posts in the high mountains in the region. These things show that just like leading cadres of the party and government, leading cadres of the people's army have also frequently visited units at the grassroots level and have been men of action.

Since this year, over 40 ministries, commissions and bureaus of the State Council have sent over 120 leading cadres at and above the vice ministerial level to lead over 400 fact-finding and study groups to go to various parts of the country to study the new problems. For example, it is said that Wan Li, vice premier in charge of day-to-day affairs, has personally made investigations and studies of the new situation in which there have been freight transport snarls in China's 10 big ports and more than 10 railway lines. He led leading cadres of departments concerned to make on-the-spot studies of ways to solve this problem and scored achievements. Qian Zhengying, a woman and minister of water conservancy, worked at the construction site of the Gezhouba project on the day the dam was closed on the Chang Jiang, China's foremost river. Education Minister Jiang Nanxiang left Beijing for Shaanxi Province in early April to investigate and study the education work there. During his stay in Shaanxi, he personally met with university students in Xian's Jiaotong University and as a result, he came to understand the details concerning some current problems and learned the opinions of university students.

Having our party, government and army leaders go frequently to the basic-level units to keep in touch with real problems and heed the opinions of the people is not just a matter of work style. Doing so, also indicates the healthy development of the country's democracy. This is a new atmosphere which has emerged within the central leadership stratum since the central work conference was held at the end of last year. This new atmosphere has also emerged on the eve of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee.

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